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NEW YORK SOUTHERN SOCIETY



1911

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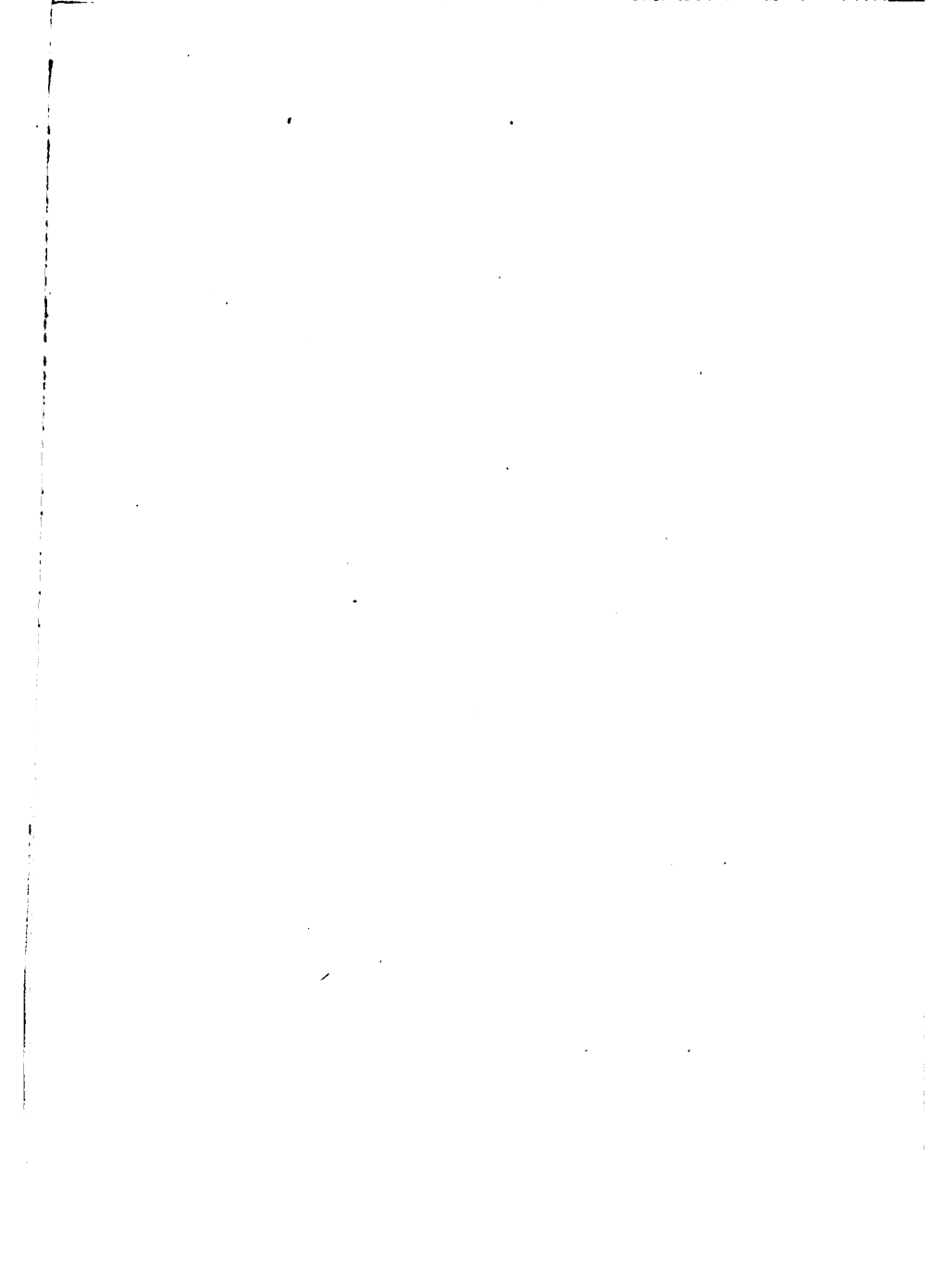


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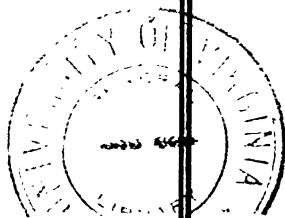


Dear heart, so loyal, loving, true
To all the children as they grew
From babyhood to youth and knew
Their infant world from Mamma's view





YEAR BOOK
of the
New York Southern Society
For the Year 1911-12



New York
1911

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1911-12

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Objects and Benefits of the Society



THE New York Southern Society was organized in the City of New York, on the ninth day of November, 1886, to promote friendly relations among Southern men, resident or temporarily sojourning in New York City, and to cherish and perpetuate the memories and traditions of the Southern people.

Hugh R. Garden Library

The Hugh R. Garden Library of the Society (the best collection of Southern literature in the City) has been deposited in the Library of Columbia University, where all members have access not only to the books of the Society, but also to those of the Library of the University.

Reunions

The Society holds from five to six Social Reunions or dinners each year at suitable places without cost to the members.

The social reunions so largely attended by the members and their guests are functions peculiar to this Society, and all pronounce them enjoyable and a success.



Terms of Membership

Annual Dues, Resident.....	\$10.00
Annual Dues, Non-Resident.....	5.00
Life Membership.....	200.00

Sec. 1. Any male over eighteen years of age, resident of, or having a permanent place of business in the City of New York, or within a radius of fifty miles, who was himself, or either of whose parents was born in the District of Columbia, or in any of the following States, namely: Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Tennessee, Arkansas, Kentucky, or Missouri, and the male descendants of such persons, over eighteen years of age, to the third generation, shall be eligible to membership. (As amended May 9, 1903.)

Sec. 2. Any male over eighteen years of age, not a resident of, nor having a permanent place of business in the City of New York, or within a radius of fifty miles, who was himself, or either of whose parents was born in the District of Columbia, or in any of the following

States, namely: Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Tennessee, Arkansas, Kentucky, or Missouri, and the male descendants of such persons, over eighteen years of age, to the third generation, shall be eligible to non-resident membership, and may be elected thereto in the same manner as resident members, and shall have all the privileges of resident members, save a vote at the meetings of the Society, and as herein otherwise restricted. (As amended May 9, 1903.) From Constitution, Article III.

The friends of a deceased member are requested to send to the Secretary at No. 30 Broad Street for entry on the Records of the Society information of the time and place of the death of such member.

To insure the prompt delivery of all notices and documents issued by the Society, the members should keep the Secretary informed of any changes they may make in their business or home address.

Officers

1911 to 1912.

President,

WILLIAM G. McADOO.

Vice-President,

WALTER L. McCORKLE.

Treasurer,

WILLIAM D. BUCKNER.

Secretary,

STUART G. GIBBONEY.

Executive Committee

Class of 1911,

To serve until March, 1912.

HON. HOWARD R. BAYNE,

THOMAS J. McGUIRE,

E. LOWNDES RHETT,

FRANK L. POLK.

Class of 1912.

To serve until March, 1913.

HON. JOSEPH F. DALY,

HON. H. M. SOMERVILLE,

S. R. BERTRON,

FRANCIS G. CAFFEY.

Class of 1913,

To serve until March, 1914.

HENRY M. TILFORD,

ROBERT ADAMSON,

DR. FIELDING L. TAYLOR,

J. LYNCH PENDERGAST.

Chaplain,

REV. FRANK PAGE, D.D.

Standing Committees

1911 to 1912

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(Chairman)
THOMAS J. MCGUIRE
ROBERT ADAMSON

Auditing Committee

FRANK L. POLK
(Chairman)
HON. H. M. SOMERVILLE
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY

Entertainment Committee

J. LYNCH PENDERGAST
(Chairman)
E. LOWNDES RHETT
WILLIS BROWNING

Dinner Committee

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(Chairman)
HENRY M. TILFORD
DR. FIELDING L. TAYLOR

Committee on Speakers for Annual Dinner

S. R. BERTRON
(Chairman)
HON. HOWARD R. BAYNE
FRANK L. POLK

Committee on Investment and Distribution of Charity Fund

WILLIAM D. BUCKNER
(Chairman)
DR. FIELDING L. TAYLOR
W. F. MCCOMBS, JR.

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GEORGE GORDON BATTLE
DR. GEORGE TUCKER HARRISON
LINDSAY RUSSELL
DR. JOHN A. WYETH

Committee on Publication of Year Book

STUART G. GIBBONEY
(Chairman)
W. F. MCCOMBS, JR.
JOHN P. EAST

Former Officers and Members of Executive Committees

From 1886 to 1911.

Presidents.

ALGERNON SYDNEY SULLIVAN,	JOHN R. ARNEY,
FRANCIS R. RIVES,	HUGH S. THOMPSON,
JOHN C. CALHOUN,	DR. WILLIAM M. POLK,
HUGH R. GARDEN,	AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK,
JAMES H. PARKER,	MARION J. VERDERY,
ROBERT L. HARRISON,	DR. JOHN A. WYETH,
CHARLES A. DESHON,	WILLIAM G. MCADOO.

Vice-Presidents.

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A. G. DICKINSON,	JAMES SWANN,
JOHN C. CALHOUN,	CLARENCE CARY,
BALLARD SMITH,	JOHN H. INMAN,
JOHN NEWTON,	PETER MALLETT,
VIRGINIUS DABNEY,	WILLIAM P. THOMPSON,
WILLIAM L. TRENHOLM,	JOHN R. ARNEY,
JAMES H. PARKER,	HUGH S. THOMPSON,
EVAN THOMAS,	DR. WILLIAM M. POLK,
WILLIAM P. ST. JOHN,	AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK,
ROBERT L. HARRISON,	MARION J. VERDERY,
DR. JOHN A. WYETH,	HON. WILLIAM LINDSAY,

WALTER L. McCORKLE.

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HOWARD SAUNDERS,	GASTON HARDY,
JAMES L. JOHNSON,	WILLIE BROWNING,
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MACGRANE COXE,	GEORGE GORDON BATTLE,
TURNER ASHBY BEALL,	PERCY S. MALLETT,
WILTON RANDOLPH,	JOHN M. HARRINGTON,
GRATTAN COLVIN,	STUART GATEWOOD GIBBONEY.

Chaplains.

REV. OTIS A. GLAZEBROOK,	REV. W. W. PAGE,
REV. DR. CHARLES F. DEEMS,	REV. JOHN W. BROWN, D.D.,
REV. PHILLIP A. H. BROWN, D.D.,	REV. J. NEVETT STEELE,
REV. FRANK PAGE, D.D.	

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R. L. HARRISON,	JOHN A. FAUST,
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MACGRANE COXE,	HUGH S. THOMPSON,
THOMAS D. COTTMAN,	DR. LANGDON C. GRAY,
CHARLES A. DESHON,	ROGER A. PRYOR,
LOGAN C. MURRAY,	CLARENCE CARY,
JAMES H. PARKER,	CARY T. HUTCHINSON,
JOHN MARSHALL,	HUGH L. COLE,
MCKENSIE SEMPLE,	DR. WILLIAM M. POLK,
WILLIAM G. CRENSHAW, JR.,	HOWARD R. BAYNE,
JAMES SWANN,	J. HAMPDEN ROBB,
GEORGE RUTLEDGE GIBSON,	PROF. THOMAS R. PRICE,
WILLIAM W. FLANNAGAN,	EDWARD OWEN,
JOHN C. CALHOUN,	DR. R. C. M. PAGE,
JOSEPH L. ROBERTSON,	AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK,
W. W. SHARP,	SAMUEL H. BUCK,
DR. ROBERT C. MYLES,	ALLEN C. REDWOOD,
ROBERT W. GWATHMEY,	BURTON N. HARRISON,
JOHN R. ABNEY,	ROBERT E. LEE LEWIS,
DR. J. HERBERT CLAIRBORNE, JR.,	JOHN P. EAST,
W. W. KIRKLAND,	HON. J. F. DALY,
WILLIAM P. THOMPSON,	H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
HUGH R. GARDEN,	WILLIS BROWNING,
SAMUEL SPENCER,	DR. JOHN A. WYETH,
DR. STUART DOUGLASS,	C. A. MOUNTJOY,
HETH LORTON,	RICHARD F. GOLDSBOROUGH,
PERCY A. PICKRELL,	W. W. FULLER,
LORENZO SEMPLE,	JOHN M. HARRINGTON,
PETER MALLET,	B. R. SMITH,
GEORGE GORDON BATTLE,	DR. VIRGIL P. GIBNEY,
JOHN R. MCKAY,	WALTER L. MCCORKLE,
THOMAS MARSHALL,	PERCY S. MALLET,
JAMES L. JOHNSON,	HON. WILLIAM LINDSAY,
LINDSAY RUSSELL,	WILLIAM D. BUCKNER,
CHARLES BASKERVILLE,	J. LYNCH PENDERGAST,
WILLIAM E. G. GAILLARD,	DR. GEORGE BOLLING LEE,

LEWIS NIXON.

Entertainments

During the past year the Society held the following entertainments:

November 4th, 1910, Vaudeville and Smoker at the Waldorf-Astoria.

November 18th, 1910, Charity Entertainment at the Hotel Plaza.

December 14th, 1910, Annual Dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria.

January 11th, 1911, Reception and Dance at Hotel Astor.

February 22d, 1911, "Dixie Dinner" at Hotel Astor.

March 2d, 1911, Annual Meeting and Smoker at the Waldorf-Astoria.

April 7th, 1911, Entertainment and Dance at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Entertainments Scheduled to be Given During the Season of 1911-1912

Vaudeville and Smoker,

Saturday, October 28th, 1911, Waldorf-Astoria.

Entertainment for Charity,

Thursday, November 16th, 1911, Hotel Plaza.

Annual Dinner,

Saturday, December 16th, 1911, Waldorf-Astoria.

Reception and Dance,

Friday, January 12th, 1912, Hotel Astor.

Dixie Dinner, Thursday February 22d, 1912, Hotel Astor

Annual Meeting and Smoker,

Thursday, March 7th, 1912, Waldorf-Astoria

Twenty-fifth Annual Dinner of the New York Southern Society



THE Twenty-fifth Annual Dinner of the New York Southern Society was held in the Grand Ball Room of the Waldorf-Astoria, on Wednesday evening, December 14th, 1910.

Mr. Walter L. McCorkle, Dr. George Bolling Lee and Dr. Charles Baskerville, constituted the Dinner Committee.

The toasts and speakers at the dinner were as follows:

"A MESSAGE TO THE FUTURE,"

Hon. John A. Dix.

"THE PAST AND THE PRESENT,"

Hon. Woodrow Wilson.

"THE MIDDLE GROUND,"

Hon. Martin W. Littleton.

"PARTIES, POLICIES AND POLITICIANS,"

Hon. John Temple Graves.



THE conclusion of the dinner, Mr. William G. McAdoo, the President, addressed the Society as follows: Gentlemen of the New York Southern Society: It is customary on these occasions to drink a formal toast to the President of the United States.

I want, this year, to make it more personal. I think, when we contemplate the distinguished services rendered by our great President, in one act alone, in his recent appointment of an Ex-Confederate as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, that we ought to drink to the health of William H. Taft, President of the United States.

(The toast was drunk standing, and the company joined in singing "America.")

In an audience composed of Southern men, I must admit that it is with reluctance that we give precedence, even to the President of the United States, over the ladies, but we must have respect for that great office, and at the same time we must show proper appreciation, as we are always glad to do, for that element in Southern life which represents the best that there is of it. I want to propose a toast to the ladies, and in doing so, I wish to quote a verse written by an English barrister five hundred years ago, which shows that people were just as human then as now, and that the author must have been, in spirit, a real Southern man.

"Fee simple and the simple fee,
And all the fees Entail,
Are nothing when compared to thee,
Thou best of fees, female."

(The toast to the ladies was drunk standing.)

We will not observe to-night the order of speaking prescribed in the program, this being in deference to the wishes of some of our distinguished guests.

It takes a very husky individual, and I think that no other combination than that of Texas and Tennessee combined could have done it, to convert a Republican district of ten thousand majority into a Democratic district of four thousand eight hundred majority. Happily for you, it is not the province of the presiding officer to make a speech, that being left to the gentleman to whom that duty is assigned, and a pleasure, as well, I hope; I am not, therefore, going to enter upon any eulogium of my distinguished friend, but I am going to introduce him to you. He is too well known to need any commendation at my hands. I now have the honor to present to you the Honorable Martin W. Littleton.

MR. LITTLETON: Mr. Toastmaster, Governor Wilson, and members of the Southern Society, ladies and gentlemen: I am not quite sure whether I understand this rearrangement of the program. I have been on the firing line so long of late, that I suspect the generosity of my friend the toastmaster, aided by the ingenuity of the distinguished gentleman from New Jersey.

It is such an unusual sensation for me to be called upon at the beginning of a banquet, that, if I shall forget myself and speak until the end, I hope my friends on the right will not mind it.

It has been my province for a great number of years to conclude most of the banquets that have been

held in this banquet-hall. I confess to you that the prospect of speaking to the rising instead of to the ebbing tide is quite inviting. Whether I shall be like others whom I have followed in my time, and never know when the tide is ebbing or flowing, I don't know.

This is the one time when my opportunity presents itself to me in such splendid generosity that I scarcely know where to begin, lest I might end too soon. If I might descend to the language of the street, "This is the easiest thing I have ever found."

When I went down, not long ago, into a traditionally Republican county, which, by the way, is numerically Democratic, I felt some concern as I approached the audience, because I was informed by a friendly, though altogether frightened Democrat, that the audience were all Republicans, and the gentlemen on the stage were all Democrats. As I looked over the stage and saw that it was a small stage—and it seemed to me gradually growing smaller—and as I looked at the audience and saw it was a large hall—and it seemed to me gradually growing larger—I felt some concern as to my welfare in the community, and as to the probable reception, at least at the outset, of the speech, and I am going to tell you what I told them on that occasion, because you all told it to me several times at banquets here, and you will recall the story as being one that you told me.

It is said of a young Vermont lawyer that he wrote to an old Tennessee Democrat, and asked him if he thought there would be any chance for an honest young lawyer who was a Republican, in Tennessee; and the

old Tennessean wrote back and said, "As an honest lawyer you will have no competition in Tennessee." And then he added at the bottom of the letter, "As a Republican you will be protected by the game laws."

Knowing that I was in a "game" district, believing that the standard of the game laws would probably be regarded there with more fidelity and certainty than in any other congressional district, I felt at least that in those more or less unwelcome quarters I would be protected by the game laws, and I feel in the result as a whole I *was* protected by the game laws.

My friends, before I sit down, and seriously, may I say a word to you which has been running in my mind upon the subject to which I was assigned, and I have taken the liberty of dwelling upon that subject, because I wish, if I may, to leave with you the thing which is my mind upon that subject. The toastmaster to-night has referred with great good taste to the splendid act of non-partisanship and real greatness which manifested itself in the appointment by President Taft of that distinguished Southern man, and that eminent jurist, Judge White, to the Chief Justiceship of the Supreme Court of the United States. It marks still a higher point than even the division between what may be said to be a Republican, and what may be said to be a Democrat. It marks the point when a Republican President from Ohio realizes so well what every man from the South already knows, that whatever may have been the battles which were fought by the Confederacy, or by the Union, it is a testimonial to the everlasting union of the states, to the splendid forgetfulness of the War, the good

promise of the future, to the glorious prospects of a reunited country, that a man who was in the Confederate service can be summoned by a President from Ohio to take the highest judicial station in the world.

If there have been moments when men, upon either side, have been tempted to stimulate the prejudices of the past, or to keep alive those burning passions which war necessarily must set fire to, it remains for a great President from Ohio, it remains for a great justice from Louisiana, who served in the Confederate cause, to demonstrate to the world that the American Union, after all of its internecine strife, and its past that was filled with common sorrow, has at last found in the greatest tribunal constructed by civilized nations, a place where a monument can be erected to its everlasting peace, 'twixt North and South, 'twixt East and West. So far as we are concerned as Southern men, whether we spring from those who fought with or against the Union we should rise so far above the partisanship of our recollections, however bitter they have been, to pay this public an unstinted tribute to the courage, to the intelligence and to the statesmanship and the exalted patriotism of that great Republican President who has done his country a great service.

My friends, the intense pressure under which our civilization is developing is such that there must always run through its very center a high moral influence in its purposes which shall become its circulating vitality. No matter what machine of modern invention may be invented by the genius of man, however it may testify to his genius or to the skill of its manager, unless it is

controlled by high purposes, justice and honesty, that machine cannot be a permanent good to our civilization. It makes no difference what corporate devices may be invented, howsoever thoroughly they may be developed, howsoever they may develop the resources of the earth, howsoever far forward they may carry our civilization, it cannot be a lasting service to the human race unless that device is governed and controlled by the highest considerations of integrity and moved by the noblest impulses of honesty. We have passed, my friends, through a period of readjustment and reform, and when this period is rightly understood, you will find that it received the support of the people of this country because of the fact that they knew that certain evil, indefensible customs and practices had grown up inside of the great corporate businesses of the country which demanded the attention of the country, and which called for the unsparing condemnation of all upright men. The very fact that almost the entire business of our country was and is conducted through corporate organizations made the opportunity for faithlessness to trust much greater, and therefore made the indignation which followed it very much more widespread. I think we may now safely say that all of those who occupy the positions of trust in the great concerns of the country have become keenly sensible to the great burden which is put upon them and the exacting demands which their trust relationship places upon them. But there is another side—and I may as well talk as seriously to you now—because you shall hear of it again and again.

There is another side to the great business and corporate development of the country, aside from the internal mismanagement which called for this period of reform through which we went; there is a question which certainly involves the question of right conduct and honesty, and that is the action of great corporate concerns in controlling or endeavoring to control the bare necessities of life for the purpose of making an unreasonable profit out of them. The aid which the government gave to them in a generous way by levying duties upon importations of like commodities, and which granted them special charters, has been cruelly and dishonorably used as we know, all over the country by all classes of this particular kind of corporate device, for the purpose of exacting a price for the things which men must eat and wear, and which were beyond their poor power to purchase.

Let me say here and now, and I believe that I but echo your sentiments, that no argument of political expediency, no appeal for business prosperity, no pretense of protection to labor, no claim of help to the farmer, nothing, absolutely nothing, can excuse or justify this government in giving any aid to any industrial business in order to enable it to make an artificial profit out of the things which the people of the country are bound to eat and are bound to wear.

Now, apart from these two questions which I call moral questions, that is, the internal management of these great concerns and their acts of oppression or injury as to the things which people must eat and wear, we come to the second branch of this subject, upon

which I shall detain you but a moment, but I wish you to hear me on this.

The other questions that confront us regarding corporate development are questions of policy and of wisdom. The height and depth of public feeling which arose out of this period through which we have passed has carried many minds into a state of blind wrath against all forms of corporate industry and corporate business, and it was but natural that that should happen; but the real problem before national and state government, in my opinion, in so far as it affects economic questions, is the problem of what the attitude of the national and the state government shall be to the business and the commerce of this country. The real question in the minds of the business of the country to-day is, What is to be my legal status in the future? Those are the two questions that are in every state throughout the entire nation, and that are in the bosom of every business man, every man who believes in honest commerce and honest business.

Now, as to these purely economic questions, and I separate them in that fashion, as to these purely economic questions, the minds of those who make the laws, and who enforce the laws, should be absolutely free from passion, their judgment should be unclouded by the noise of the hue and the cry; their action should be absolutely unfettered by partisanship and their votes should be uncontrolled by any sectional consideration. Unless the question of honesty in the management of corporations is assured, unless the question of oppression and extortion is finally and righteously

settled, we cannot approach the treatment of the great economic future of the business and commerce of this country with a desire to see it have its proper course and its proper development, to the everlasting prosperity of the country, and to the benefit of those who honestly manage and control these great enterprises.

Now I say this: The attitude of the government, state and national, towards business and commerce should be definite. It should not leave to the temperament of the official who may be in power, that which ought to be written down in the law in plain words, to govern the business and commerce of the country. Certainty in the attitude which the government intends to take, and that certainty reduced to plain words, would mean more for the future of the business of this country and less of tumult for the future than any other one solitary element in the treatment of this problem. If the state government and the national government wish to adopt a severe, a disciplinary policy for the future corporate business enterprises, if it will write down what that policy is, and make that policy plain so that all the business and commerce may enter upon it with their eyes wide open to its dangers, and its prospects, there can be no complaint, because the government has absolutely the right to say what shall be the future course and what shall be the future economic development of this country, for in the acts of the people, expressed through the agency of government, is always to be found the destiny and the course of the people of the country; but I appeal and plead for certainty and for definite treatment upon these questions.

We created a banking code, until to-day a bank scarcely denies or attempts to evade the law of the country, or if it does, it knows with what certainty and swift retribution the government visits it. Is it not possible that we shall establish for ourselves an industrial code, by which the business of the country will know that it will be restrained if it must be restrained, that it will be safe-guarded if it must be safe-guarded, and that it will know, in humble speech, what the rules of the game are, and that the rules will not be changed in the middle of the game?

Now, the corporation is the most ingenious, the most flexible, the most resourceful device of modern civilization. It has been inveighed against as the enemy of mankind in its inception, because it was made to do and has done many cruel and injurious things; and it has been finally adopted, my friends, as the greatest agency for the development of the business of the country. Do we need any proof of that except to refer to the fact that there were reported the other day 262,000 corporations in the United States? That they have a total capitalization of \$52,000,000 with a bonded and other indebtedness of \$31,000,000. Leaving out the over-capitalization, and making every allowance for that, do you not recognize in this the vast collective ownership, and the vast collective industry and the distribution of the values of the country by means of this wonderful modern device.

Now, our business is, as I understand it, to eliminate from that great collective industry those evils which have hampered it and hurt the country; and to

preserve those things which have made possible the growth and the development of the country by means of this great collective industry.

It is a singular fact that the income of the corporations of the United States, the net income, was three billion and odd dollars last year; the gross income of the farms was eight billions of dollars, and if you take the net income of the farms, it would not be far from the net income of the corporations themselves. One represents upon the one hand, the primitive individualism of the frontiersman; the farmer who owns the soil, tills it, sows the seed, and gathers his harvest and makes his market; on the other hand, the vast collective business of the country, with its vast trust relationship, really creating the collectivism of American industry.

Now, then I say upon these subjects, we who are called upon to pass upon them, if we understand what the collective industry of the country is upon the one hand, how it has been created, what its obligations and duties are, how it affects the welfare of the country; and if we understand the individualism upon the other hand, if we find between these two the great problems of the future, if we insist first that all moral questions have neither radicalism nor conservatism in them, that a man cannot be conservatively honest, that if he is conservatively honest he is probably conservatively crooked; that in all moral questions we are bound to grow, and having eliminated these, that as between the future treatment of these questions and the present time, we must give to them our cool collective judgment, both in the state and in the nation, to the end that the

business and commerce of the country, by this modern device, by this vast collective industry, by the power which it has, recognize and control, shall go on in the development of the country without hurt, and without let or hindrance, except that which prevents injury to others.

Now, I have one other thing to say, and I make it as a suggestion to those who are wiser than I am, that in the capitalization and organization of these concerns all over the country there must be some looseness and some lack of organization. It is my opinion—it may not be worth much, but I can exchange it with you at least—it is my opinion that Governor Wilson of New Jersey and Governor Dix of New York will find for themselves in their own states a most fruitful source for reform, if they will but turn to the laws which govern the incorporation of these concerns, and see to it that the state which grants the charter, and the sovereignty that it gives in its inception and outset prevents it from filling the air with a sort of irredeemable currency and sending out through the country valueless shares of stock to deceive the public and impose upon the corporation the obligation to earn a dividend which makes it raise the price of everything in which it deals.

Now, my friends, in conclusion I can but summon to this banquet board a few spirits of the old faith of the South. It would be easy for us here, with our hearts bubbling over with the recollection of the glory of the country from which we come, to summon them from the pictures which adorn the walls of the Southern people. It would be so easy for us to recount the valiant

services of the men in the Revolutionary period of the South, in the period before the War, in the period of the War, in the period after the War, and in the period of to-day; for we claim a great, a constructive place in the development of our country, and we have a right to claim it; but I have this one admonition to leave with Southern men, who, I hope, feel as I do, and that is this: Whatever comes to our hands to do in these great questions, let us do them as men, loving our whole country, not as partisans loving our party, or sectionalists loving our section. Whatever standards others may set up to guide them, whether that standard is partisan or sectional, let us of and from the South, resolve to take counsel of the past, filled with sorrow, and the future, brimming with hope and promise, dedicate ourselves to the everlasting truths of history, and meet our ever-widening vision with the rising sun. Let us from the grey grief of a grim and wasteful war, and the long, lone watch at the side of the ashes of a proud though prostrate civilization, summon the sainted spirits whose imperishable glory envelops our sunny land, and resolve that with them and of them we will meet the future with a clear vision, with a clean heart and with an undaunted soul. I thank you, gentlemen.



R. McADOO: Without wishing to diminish in any manner the credit to which the President of the United States is entitled, for that splendid act of non-partisanship which resulted in the appointment of an ex-Confederate to the highest office in the gift of the country, so far as the judiciary is concerned, I wish to say that the President of the United States is exactly twenty-five years late. This Society is celebrating, I think, its twenty-fifth anniversary. Its first president was an Ohio man. You may wonder how that came about. I was a bit concerned myself, non-sectional as I am, when I discovered this fact, but when I found that he had been translated to the sacred atmosphere of the South through marriage with a Southern woman, I understood it. As a matter of fact, the first President of this Society was an Ohioan, as I said before, the lamented and distinguished Algernon Sydney Sullivan. He was not only eminent in the legal profession, but also prominent in the affections of the Southern element in this City, and by that act alone, we as Southerners, proved our non-partisanism and demonstrated twenty-five years ago the truth of the immortal declaration of Daniel Webster, that this is, in fact, an indissoluble Union of indestructible states.

“Absolute good faith in dealing with the people, an unhesitating fidelity to every principle involved, is the highest law of political morality under a constitutional government.”

Gentlemen, that sounds like an utterance of Abraham Lincoln, one of the greatest men whom God ever created. But, as a matter of fact, it is an utterance of Woodrow Wilson. It has a strange sound now, it seems almost heretical, but it is a tocsin of hope. It is a declaration of promise; it gives hope to the people that the time has come when platforms and ante-election promises really mean something.

That man who keeps faith with the people, who observes inflexibly the promises made to induce this election, who maintains in public life the high standards which have characterized his private life, as Woodrow Wilson has, may obtain anything that he wants from the people. The longer I live the more I realize that the scarcest thing which nature has contributed to mankind is backbone, and that is particularly true of the men who hold public office. They have one thing to say to the people before they are elected, and an entirely different thing to do after they have been elected.

Woodrow Wilson is a notable exception to that rule, I prophesy, even before he has taken the oath of office as Governor of the State of New Jersey.

I call to mind three conspicuous examples of men who have kept faith with the people,—Abraham Lincoln, Grover Cleveland and Theodore Roosevelt. Each of them became President of the United States. We have already drunk a toast to the President of the United States. I invite you, gentlemen, to drink to the health of a future President of the United States.

I now have the honor, gentlemen, to introduce to you the Hon. Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey.

MR. WILSON: Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen: The very kind introduction I have just heard destroys my sense of identity. I am told by psychologists, that our memories are the seat of our sense of identity, and that if I did not remember who I was yesterday, I could not for the life of me tell you who I am to-day. In view of the confused and unexpected happenings of the recent past, I find it difficult to remember who I was yesterday. I find myself in one respect (I hope in only one respect), resembling certain individuals I heard of in a story that was repeated to me the other day. A friend of mine was in Canada with a fishing party, and one member of the party was imprudent enough to sample some whiskey that was called "Squirrel" whiskey. It was understood that it was called "Squirrel" whiskey because it made those who drank it inclined to climb a tree. This gentleman imbibed too much of this dangerous liquid and the consequence was that when he went to the train to go with the rest of the company, he took a train bound South instead of a train bound North. Wishing to recover him, his companions telegraphed the conductor of the south-bound train: "Send short man named Johnson back for the north-bound train. He is intoxicated." Presently, they got a reply from the conductor, "Further particulars needed; there are thirteen men on the train who don't know either their name or their destination."

Now, I am sure that I know my name, but I am not as sure as Mr. McAdoo that I know my destination, and I have at the present so much to do, that I don't think I am very much concerned where I land, provided I land on some people's necks.

Mr. McAdoo said I was one of those rare specimens that have backbone. If that is true, and I have reason to suspect that it is, I deserve no credit for it, for I come of about as pure fighting stock as can be found on this continent, with a dash of that excellent fighting element known as "the Irish" in me. I have no documentary proof of that fact, but only internal evidence. There is something in me that takes the strain off my Scotch conscience occasionally, and gives me delightful irresponsible moments.

I was thinking, as I looked over this company of fellow-Southerners that we were about to lose one of our distinctions. During the recent campaign in New Jersey, I was driving to the place of meeting where I was condemned to speak, and the gentleman who was accompanying me said: "I am feeling very uneasy. Here I have been working in a hopeless minority for twenty years, and now I am afraid it is becoming fashionable to be a Democrat." If it should become fashionable to be a Democrat, we would lose one of our distinctions. We have prided ourselves upon being Democrats, but if it becomes common, at least it will not be a matter of pride; and it looks very much as though it were becoming common. Then there will be some distinction that we will have to recover out of our past, so as not to mix with the common herd.

After all, gentlemen, when we look back upon the past there are more things to be glad about than to be sad about. As I look back upon the past of the South, it seems to me to contain that best of all dynamic forces, the force of emotion. We talk a great deal about being governed by mind, by intellect, by intelligence, in this boastful day of ours; but as a matter of fact, I don't believe that one man out of a thousand is governed by his mind.

Men, no matter what their training, are governed by their passions, and the most we can hope to accomplish is to keep the handsome passions in the majority.

One of the handsomest passions is that sort of love which binds us to the communities in which we live; and as I look back to my life in the South, and recall all the things that we have said and read and written about that region to which our affection clings, it seems to me that the most conspicuous thing of all is the sense of solidarity among Southerners, the sense of a common origin, a common set of ideals, a common set of purposes; a union which cannot be severed with the neighborhoods to which they once belonged. The peril of a man is detachment from the compulsions of a neighborhood, and what saves him is the integrity of his attachment to a neighborhood. If you have made a career which makes you hesitate, because of a touch of shame, to go back and see your old neighbors in the South, then, if it is not too late, reform. Turn right about face, and do something that will make you willing and proud to go back and see the old neighbors, because after all, those are the rootages of patriotism. A man

cannot love a country in the abstract, a man cannot love a country that he has not seen and touched and been part of, and the real rootages of your patriotism are the rootages of your youth, those wells from which you drew all the first inspirations of your life and of your action.

It pays to have gone through the fire, as the South has gone through the fire, because it means a body of chastened emotion. It means men who have submitted to the inevitable, and then, recalling those broader motives of the earlier day of the South, they turn again to the common love of country, and are devoting to the country the great impulses which have sprung out of neighborly men and loving women.

There is another thing that Southerners have got out of the South which is a great capital to bank upon in the conduct of public affairs. There was a strange contradiction in the old South, and it is to be found lingering as a characteristic in the modern Southerner. (The old Southerner was a great individualist; nothing was so marked in him as his sense of his individual dignity. He resented nothing so much as having people impose their opinions upon him. And yet, at the same time, there went with that the compulsion, the absolute compulsion, of common ideals.) He was an individual, but he said to himself also that he was a Southerner, that he belonged to a Society, a Society in which there were definite rules of conduct from which even he, if he wished, did not dare to depart. (There was in him a strange combination of individualism, plus submission to common ideals; and yet, when you think of it,

that is the very analysis of a vital nation—men of initiative, men who follow the impulses of their own characters, men who will not be put upon, men who will not be put into a common mould of opinion and obliged to conform to it, and yet men who do not wish to fling free from the understandings of communities, from the standards of nations, from the historic memories which constitute the compulsions for the present and for the future.) That is the way you combine a free and a vigorous and united people.

There went along with that, in the old South, something which, after all, is the essence of all movement together, namely, loyalty to leaders. Many of the things that I am saying can also be said with equal truth of some other parts of the country. They can be said of old New England, as well as of the old South. I am not now discriminating by way of disparaging other communities, I am simply recalling to you what was characteristic of ourselves in the past; and one of the chief of those characteristics was loyalty to leaders. And that for a very interesting reason, it seems to me. The old leaders in the South may be said to have been embodiments of the South itself. Do you remember the very interesting analysis that the historian Green gives of the power of Queen Elizabeth over her subjects? She was a sort of generalized Englishwoman; the impulses that she had were the impulses that were common to English men and women throughout her kingdom, so that her judgments they instinctively recognized as their judgments; her purposes for the country they at once accepted as their purposes. There

was England embodied in an imperious woman, which makes her one of the great figures and one of the great forces of history. Whenever you get a person who is an essential leader, you will find that he or she embodies a people. A leader may embody the worst part or the best part for the time being, but people must find their own selves expressed in those whom they follow.

You remember that Elizabeth had the very interesting instinct always to lie to foreign governments, but she never lied to her English subjects. In the vulgar they were on to her. If she had lied to them they would have known it, whereas she could lie to foreign ministers, and they didn't know it. She was the most consummate liar, and yet the most honest impersonation of England that English history has produced. I won't apologize to the English people for that statement, because I take it from an Englishman.

But, that will illustrate for you what I am thinking of when I am speaking of the relation of the old Southerner to his leader. His leader did not have to explain things to him, he knew what was in his mind; he could go anywhere, for example to Congress, and could say anything he pleased for the impression that it would make upon Northern audiences; he didn't have to tell the people at home what he really meant or why he was saying it. He was their spokesman and embodiment. There were things that he said for others, but they understood. Do you remember that story that Polk Miller tells so admirably, and which I wish I could tell as well? An old darkey went into a drug store in Richmond and said, "Boss, will you call the

Colonel on the telephone?" "Yes." And he called the Colonel. The old darkey said, "Colonel, dat'ar mule dun stall right in the main street right out here in front of the store." "Yassah, I dun tied strings round his ears, but he didn't budge." "What's that? What's that? Yes, sir, I build a fire under him, but it didn't do nuthin' but scorch the harness." "Yassah, yassah, I took the things out, but he wouldn't budge." "Yassah, yassah; what's that? No sah, no sah, Colonel, I didn't twist his tail." "Yassah, yassah, another gentleman twist his tail, he looked like a Northern gentleman." "What's dat, Colonel? Yassah; dey dun take him to the hospital." "No sah, no sah, I ain't heerd yet."

Now, you see that doesn't need any explanation to you. You ain't gwine twist his tail, you don't need to have the habits of the animal explained to you; but the Northern gentleman did, in that case.

All these things, gentlemen, though we may give them a whimsical turn, have a very serious import, because, look at the analysis we are now trying to make of our national life and of our national government. Mr. Littleton has referred to it. We hear a great deal nowadays about the contest of opinion between the powers which should be exercised by the federal government and the powers which should be exercised by the state. I must say I don't know how to debate the question in its latest terms, because its latest terms are elusive; they vary from utterance to utterance, and I don't think there ought to be any sense of controversy about this thing. No sane man that I know is jealous

of the power of the federal government. We wish the federal government to exercise to the utmost its legitimate powers in the protection of our common interests and we want it to find ways in which it may protect us within the field naturally and properly assigned to the action of the common government. There is no jealousy there, and there ought to be no contest or opposition there. But, don't you see that that is only one side of our character, this compulsion of common purposes, common ideals, common standards, and that, on the other hand, there is our instinct of individualism. We believe that as Southerners, and we believe it as Americans—for I believe that in these respects the Southerner expresses in some unusually vivid way what belongs to all Americans. We do not wish individual initiative to be choked by the common action; and what we are really striving for is the utmost variety of initiative, the utmost variety of energy, in the midst of action towards common purposes. That is the reason we are jealous to see the powers of the states wisely and energetically exercised; not because they are in competition with the powers of the federal government, but because they are in themselves the seat in which resides so much of the energy and initiative and common sense of our own people. We want to see every center of vitality exercise its energy to the utmost, and with the utmost intelligence; just as the individual must not be crushed by the community, so the state must not be crushed by the common action, not because of theoretical jealousies, but because of the nature of energy in human action. Crush the individual and the body

declines in energy; crush the initiative of the locality, of the community, of the state, and there begins the decline of the common energy which lies back of the federal government itself. That is the reason it is no joke to be elected the Governor of a state.

Now, all of that means that you must not look in any one place for your leader, you must raise up your leaders wherever you are. That is the price of energy and of action. You must multiply your leaders by the number of instrumentalities there are to lead, and you must insist upon it that wherever leadership is necessary, you will find a leader who will embody the community—not simply somebody who is grinding his own axe, or who represents a small group of persons, but somebody who really represents the community and can be its spokesman and leader.

That is the only real leadership; but you must demand a particular kind of leadership, which is more necessary at this time than it has ever been before in the history of this country. It will be difficult to find; you can get it only by disciplining your leaders, not by throwing the reins upon their necks and allowing them to have their own way. You must insist that your leaders combine self-assertion with self-sacrifice. You must demand of them that they take the lead fearlessly, and that the particular thing that they shall not fear shall be the consequences.

I remember the story of a Mississippi steamboat captain who had to tie up, because a fog lay low on the river. The upper decks of the boat were left above the fog. If you stood on the upper deck you could see

the clear heaven above you, but all the river bottom lay shrouded in mist, and one of the passengers, impatient to get on, said, "Captain, why don't you go ahead?" The captain replied, "I can't see the way." "Well," said the passenger, "you can see the north star." "Yes," said the captain, "but we are not going that way."

Now, it is all very well to see ulterior objects, it is all very well to have your eye upon distant goals, but don't steer by them; steer by the channel of the river, steer by the thing near at hand, steer by the immediate task, and duty, and oblige your men to combine with self-assertion, self-forgetfulness and self-sacrifice.

I believe that that was the spirit of the old leadership in the South, that men were willing to sacrifice themselves for what they believed to be a cause, knowing that political preferment and political success did not lie in any personal ambition for them. Every man must have a vision of what the people are being lifted to; for, it is not individuals who are to seek political advance, it is communities that are to seek political advance, and the only real leaders are the leaders that lift them up, by never so little, to the new levels, that advance communities from achievement to achievement.

There is another combination that they must make, and an equally difficult combination; they must combine energy with moderation.

We talk about progressives and reactionaries, radicals and conservatives, and I think we use the words rather recklessly. Nothing is progress which does not progress, and some of the most radical courses

perhaps are not progressive, because they are not feasible, and therefore progress does not lie in that direction. That is not the way in which the channel of the river curves, and you cannot steer that way. You must have energy, therefore, combined with moderation.

An English writer once defined a constitutional statesman, by which he meant a statesman under a government controlled by public opinion, as a man of ordinary opinions and extraordinary abilities. That is a very good working idea. We do not want his opinions to be too extraordinary; it won't make any difference how extraordinary his abilities are, provided he shares in some way the general opinion, shares it, perhaps, with a clearer vision as to what it is, but nevertheless sees in terms of the common life, and moves with moderation towards feasible ends.

What we are really after in our day is adjustment, accommodation. We do not want a warfare of interests. We have tried too long to accomplish movement by the mere correlation of hostile forces, by setting one set of interests against another, by siding with capital against labor, or with labor against capital, as if they were not, deep down underneath the whole superficial view of the question, essential partners in the thing to be accomplished. Until you get rid of the idea that business is the exploitation of somebody or of some thing, you will not have come even to the frame of mind which makes progress possible. You may pile profits mountain high by crushing out the communities, the energies upon which future profits depend; but, a

well-served community is the only possible permanent basis for prosperous business. Well considered working men, working men dealt with fairly, dealt with generously, are the only men who will produce you the stuff that will yield you future profit.

I have read in the textbooks of political economy about enlightened selfishness. I have never seen any selfishness that was enlightened. Selfishness is a state of utter darkness, it is a state of utter blindness, and if men could only see that generosity and public service are profitable, then the millenium would come along faster than it is coming. What we are seeking, as I just now said, is a programme, but not a programme of warfare, not a programme of hostilities, not a programme of the accommodation of hostilities even; we are not seeking that poor, negative, pale, colorless thing called a truce; we are not seeking a peace which is a mere holding off of the action of passion. We are seeking the kind of peace which brings co-operation, which brings independence, which brings sympathies, which brings the release of all the handsomer motives of humanity. We are seeking accommodation. Every act, therefore, of public men and of private men, should have as its object to withdraw the veil from men's eyes, so that they can see their own affairs in the terms of the neighborhood, in the terms of the community, in the terms of the life of the nation itself. When we see things in that vision, we shall have begun to see our way amidst the perplexities of modern business, and we shall then have not only a programme of action, but a programme of adjustment.

Did you ever think of what you mean by liberty, by freedom? I have pictured it to myself in this way: What is a perfectly free engine, a perfectly free locomotive? It is a locomotive whose forces are applied with the least friction, it is a locomotive whose parts are so assembled that they will least interfere with each other; and when the great machine runs free, you mean nothing else than that she is running with perfect adjustment. That to my mind is an image of the freedom of the body politic. When you are sailing a boat, and you say she is sailing free, what do you mean? If you throw her up into the wind, if you are defying the forces of nature, try it and see every stick and inch of canvas in her tremble, and hear the sailors say "She is in irons," because she is not obedient to the forces of nature; but let her fall off a point or two, let her yield to the great forces of nature, let them be her servant and not her antagonist, and see her run, see how then she skims over the water like a thing of freedom and a thing of beauty.

There again it is a matter of adjustment, a matter of accommodation, not a matter of resistance. I am free to go to the top of this building, in a false sense of freedom, and jump off; but if I do, there won't be much freedom to boast of afterwards. Nature will say to me "You fool, didn't you know the terms of your freedom? Didn't you know you would break your neck?" Well, I have got to know that under certain circumstances I will break my neck, before I am free. In other words, I cannot be free and a fool.

Now, business wishes to be free of restraint. Very well, it cannot be free of restraint until it has found its perfect adjustment to the common welfare. How are you going to get this spirit that I have been speaking of expressed in action? Only by finding leaders—if you can—I cannot point them out to you—by searching for leaders and finding them if you can, who embody the people they are trying to serve; by understanding them, by having a catholic sympathy, by not being ready to take up the claim of any class against any other class, but by being ready, so far as in their power lies, to combine the interests of classes in a search for the common adjustment. When you find somebody like that great woman who presided in the spacious times of great Elizabeth, who will embody for you the just and common spirit of America, then you will have found the way in which to express the forces of America.

Now, I have said to you that I do not know where to point such a leader out, but I have this to suggest: you cannot find him until you know what you are looking for. If you are looking for a leader to express the interests of your class, you are looking in the wrong direction. That is not a leader, that is somebody to stir up antagonism; that is not a leader. Look for somebody who does not represent your class any more than he represents some other class. A friend of mine said of the old adage that everything comes to the man who waits, "Yes, that is all very well if you add the proviso 'provided he knows what he is waiting for.'" You cannot stand at the corner and find the man you are looking for unless you know what he looks like, unless

you know whom you are seeking; then, if you know whom you are looking for, when he comes down the road you will know that you have got your man; therefore, our point of view, our object, our vision, is the first thing and the fundamental thing in the future of the nation. When you have had a vision of what you want, when you have fallen in love with that vision; when it has seemed to you the vision of a perfected nation, a nation perfected by common purposes and love of what is just, then it will not be difficult to recognize the man who, in his character and purposes and ideals fits that position, who seems to have the light of it upon his face, seems to follow the trail of its glory along the path that leads to genuine national achievement.



R. McADOO: Gentlemen, a Southern audience is always true to its traditions, it is always in a state of rebellion. I always have to call it to order. I congratulate you, gentlemen, on the inspiring address of Governor-elect Wilson of New Jersey.

It has been a great satisfaction to hear him, and to applaud the sound doctrines he has enunciated.

This is not a political organization, but I must confess that it is imbued with the spirit of democracy. I suppose that it would not be essentially Southern if this were not the case. It is a great pleasure to be able to introduce to you two Governors-elect, not only the Governor-elect of the State of New Jersey, but also the Governor-elect of the State of New York.

We feel highly honored that these two distinguished representatives of true democracy have come here this evening. I use the word democracy in no political sense, but in the more catholic sense, because after all, while there is a certain solidarity about the South, I believe that the spirit of genuine democracy pervades the Southern people more than those of any other section of this great country.

It gives me infinite pleasure to introduce to you Governor-elect Dix of the State of New York.

MR. DIX: Gentlemen, Governor-elect Wilson, and ladies: I regret that I did not have the privilege and the profit of being instructed by the speaker who has just preceded me, the Governor from our sister state of New

Jersey; but I want to express to you my gratitude for the privilege that you have given me of meeting you and of speaking briefly to you.

It is a matter of extreme pleasure for me to have the opportunity of being your guest to-night, to have brought home to me again the appreciation of the qualities which distinguish the men of the South. Hospitality has come to be recognized as one of the American qualities. Wherever one goes in our land there is always a welcome, but it is in the Southern land particularly that this great quality stands out pre-eminently, and the warmth and cordiality of your greeting amply attest that the members of your Society have brought this gift with you to the great metropolis of our country.

You are a warm-hearted people, a people of ideas and ideals, and the sacrifices which the men of your section have made in the past for what they believed to be right, only attest with greater strength, the sacrifices you would be prepared to make for our common country if it were necessary that they should be made. But a change is coming over the South of to-day. Without losing any of your devotion to ideals, without abandoning any of the old standards for which you have become famous, you are taking your rightful place in the industrial progress of the country, and by the development of your natural resources; by the growth of your great staples and their manufacture almost at the point at which they are grown, you are adding to the wealth of our common country, raising to a higher point the standard of living among your own

population, and hastening the arrival of the day when there can be no longer any line of division drawn among the sections of our country except in the way of showing that one rather than another section serves best the common ideals, standards and interests of all.

You men of the South have always been famous for your interests in the public affairs of the country; in no section has there been so widespread and complete a knowledge of our institutions and of our political history. You have always maintained and insisted upon high standards of honesty and efficiency in public service, and your best contribution to the citizenship of your adopted city and state is a continuance of that interest, to the end that we may all work for the maintenance, throughout the State, of efficiency, integrity, and honesty in public affairs. Hold up the hands of your public servants who work and strive for these ideals, and help along the work in which all good Americans, regardless of section, are engaged in, of working to make this country what its founders intended, the ideal government of law, liberty and equal rights.

From the Southland comes an inspiration of the spirit of welfare and conservation of all that is noble in the human race, and upon the altar of a Nation you have placed an offering of everlasting peace, a pledge to generations yet unborn of devotion to high ideals of the best and noblest citizenship.



R. McADOO: Gentlemen, I must again call this rebellion to order. Some years ago we had a real silver-tongued orator of the South. He died unfortunately a premature death—the distinguished Henry W. Grady, of Atlanta, Georgia, a man who did more by the power of oratory to bring about an accord between the estranged sections of this country than any man who lived during this period. He had a worthy successor, another Georgian, a member of this Society, and a distinguished man also, Colonel John Temple Graves, I now have the pleasure of introducing him to you.

MR. GRAVES: Ladies and gentlemen: Whatever difference of opinion may exist between Colonel Littleton and Professor Wilson as to the relative choice of a place upon the programme, I am abundantly well satisfied with my own. There are those who believe that the best time to speak upon a public occasion is the first time, when you catch the virgin enthusiasm of the audience just brought together. There are others who think that the better time is in that mellowed aftermath, when men have been fed with the feast of reason, and the flow of soul. For myself I have always been one of those who believe that the best of all places upon a political occasion was the last place, when I might forage upon the wealth of the accumulation of those who had gone before, and whatever deficiency might exist in that speech, they would be abundantly covered by the charity of the audience, and by the

condition of Southern gentlemen at this late hour of the night, who are either at home in bed, or too drunk to get there.

I should be lacking, gentlemen of the Southern Society, in that the primary courtesy which belongs to the section from which we come, if I did not make my acknowledgment to this distinguished Society. I am proud of the Southern Society of New York, I am proud of its ever increasing numbers, and most I am proud of the splendid charities which illustrate its life, and which very frequently pass over the narrow lines of section to bless with its liberality people of other sections of our common country; and I am glad through all my being that we have come, both in our representative capacity in New York, as we have always been in the general repute, which we occupy in this republic, and which has just been most generously alluded to by the Governor-elect of New York, of being that section of our country in which the American spirit, as expressed in the population, is most unique, and in which abide those ideals upon which at last the faith of our civilization must rest, and the promise of our government must abide.

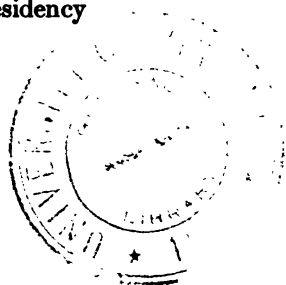
I am somewhat embarrassed, if it were possible for me to be embarrassed upon a public occasion, by the very distinguished company in which I sit to-night. I am an absolutely private citizen, always have been a private citizen, and am predestined by my Presbyterian ancestry always to be a private citizen, and I am sitting here to-night in the presence of four possible—no, of four probable candidates for

the presidency of the United States. The last and the first of these gentlemen has not been as sedulously mentioned for that illustrious station as he deserves to be. The gentleman upon my right (referring to Mr. Littleton) is young, young enough to wait, young enough to hope, and yet vigorous enough confidently to expect the honors which must crown his intellectual life. I have heard him with enthusiasm and with pleasure and with profit, as I always hear him speak.

For the three years which I have spent in this great commonwealth, we have had the gentleman who is one door removed from me (indicating Mr. McAdoo) as our chief executive, and for three times I have sat at his feet, as an infant Paul at the feet of this Gamaliel of wisdom, to be instructed and enlightened in my duties as a citizen, and my proper conduct toward the community in which I live.

I recognize the first gentleman who spoke as the voice of the militant young democracy. I have listened with peculiar pleasure to the second speaker upon this programme, around whom wreathes so large a nimbus of splendid possibilities. I realize as a representative of that great Presbyterian faith that believes in the elect, that he himself may confidently expect to be elected, and if he is, I am sure in spite of his protests of astonishment, that he will not be surprised at that which has been predestined from the foundation of the world.

I recognize the ex-president of the institution, the only single institution that is as great as the presidency



of the United States, as the philosopher of the new democracy.

The gentleman who has just spoken, represents a more immediate loyalty to which we, who belong to that loyal section of our country that has always been under both the shadow and the substance of the law, owe our allegiance also. We may recognize him as the executive of the new democracy.

If I were disposed to seek further for an additional candidate for the most illustrious office in this republic, I might find it in another gentleman, who represents the democracy of commerce, because of his splendid tact and of his excellent courtesy, so representative of the great section from which he comes, who has illustrated that principle which is not so much a matter of demagoguery as it is of the most enlightened statesmanship, and who, because his doctrine has always been to please the people, may reverently expect and confidently hope to be elevated in time to come to that higher station in which business holds a dominant place in this government, and to represent the democracy of commerce in the most illustrious station of the republic.

I have always been taught to believe, from my previous associations with this distinguished company, that the Southern Society of New York is a non-partisan and catholic institution. I subscribe to that doctrine here and now. I recognize that past which has been so catholic in sympathies that no section may complain, either of its expression or of its action, and yet if my ear is rightly tuned to the spirit and sentiment of this hour, and if my eyes have read aright the names

on the programme, it must be apparent that I detect a faint far flavor of democracy in the personnel of the programme which has been presented to your attention. I am in full and splendid sympathy with the doctrines which have been expressed from the eloquent lips of the distinguished gentlemen who have gone before. No matter what you may think, and no matter what any record of mine may have tempted you to misinterpret, I am as good a Democrat, even a better Democrat, than any of the rest of you. I am an individual member of that great party which has been in these later days a schoolmaster of democracy, and if I have received for my ardent labors very little of that emolument which belongs to the successful practitioner, I have received as much as the schoolmaster of our earlier days was accustomed to receive in payment for his splendid services to the infant ideas of the ancient South.

I am here to remind the triumphant democracy of some things which I think an independent citizen is well entitled to express; and when I say that I am an independent citizen, I do not expect any political inspiration, or sympathy from the distinguished and eloquent gentlemen who surround me on either side. The only support upon which I may fall back in that doctrine of independence is not in the statesman whose eloquent words have been voiced to you, but rather in that splendid tier of the galleries, in which the doctrine of independence, whether with female suffrage or without female suffrage has been so eloquently and so constantly expressed, that every honest Democrat must recognize it in his memory, and every Southern gentle-

man must lean upon it as the tradition of his domestic life.

I believe that it is now an exceedingly fashionable thing in this country to be a Democrat. It has come to be the most popular thing in this republic. The eagles of democracy have been shrieking upon every gastro-nomic field in America. They have spoken wisely; they are filled with a great desire to benefit the people of this country. I do not think I am discourteous if I remind this militant and triumphant democracy of the fact that they are upon trial before the American people. The democracy was not elected in the last election by a vote of confidence in their past record, or in their present worthiness, but rather as a doctrine of reproof to the party which has proved unworthy, and indeed, the people of this country had no longer the confidence which the other party had evoked from their consciences or their intelligences. I believe the time has come when the democracy fronts the most serious trial of its existence. The democracy is undergoing an experiment, in which the nation has committed to them the solving of many great problems. We are here to-night, whether we come from the South, which is the home of democracy and also the home of independence, or whether we come from some other section, to see just exactly what this militant and triumphant democracy is going to do with this republic which has been committed to its hands. For myself, I feel inspired to the last degree, by the encomiums and the eloquence and the protestations which have been made by those who represent its newer and its better life. We have every

reason to feel that the voice of democracy, the philosopher of democracy, the executive of democracy, and the Democrat of commerce, have given us an omen and forecast of the better things which we may expect from the administration that will probably be initiated in 1912. I believe that we are going to give that experiment a fair trial, with absolute confidence, and with absolute trustfulness in every department of the government. I believe that if they succeed the plaudits of the republic will be their exceeding rich reward. I should be untrue to my faith as a citizen, and to the traditions of the time in which we live, if I did not remind them that if they are true to the public expectation, they will receive a speedy exit from the halls of power; for, if we have learned anything in the last three years in the republic of America, we have learned that the American people are not more swift to reward than they are swift to revoke.

We have had two of the most conspicuous evidences of the falsity and changeableness of American public sentiment that any government has ever known. I shall mention no names to-night, because this is not an occasion for personalities, and I am sure that I have no desire to violate the proprieties of this occasion. I recall some four years ago when a great and distinguished Democrat, who came from the further west, came back from abroad to New York to receive what was at that time the greatest ovation ever tendered to a private citizen in this republic.

In Madison Square Garden such an audience gathered to congratulate him, as never fronted an Ameri-

can citizen before. He came back from Europe, bearing the laurels of our brothers across the sea, as the sincerest public statesman who had ever visited the other side. And he came back to the apotheosis of his political life in Madison Square Garden; and yet, without any particular fault of his own, without any lapse of private character, or of his own personal integrity, he fell as fast and as far from public sentiment as any man up to that time had ever fallen.

There is another gentleman who has had even a more illustrious career, and I shall be as absolutely silent in the mention of his name as I have been in the suggestion of the other name.

I don't know that in the history of this republic, or of any other republic, there has ever been any private citizen who has received from the universal world such laudations and such honors as fell to his estate. I do not quote any language or any sentiment of my own, but let me summarize to you to-night some few things that were said about that American, who, five months ago, was the most popular citizen of the world. He came out of the wilds of Africa, and came to Egypt, and there in Egypt, when he visited the Pyramids, the editor of the Cairo newspaper, the leading newspaper of that country, declared that no greater man ever visited the pyramid, that no greater man had ever stood beneath that ancient shadow since Napoleon summoned forty centuries to be the witnesses of his victorious arms.

He went to Messina, and the Mayor of that city said that no greater ovation had ever been tendered to

any leader since Augustus Caesar had returned in triumph from Cis Alpine Gaul.

He went to Rome, and the Mayor of Rome compared him in a public speech to Marcus Aurelius; he went to the Quirinal, and sat in equal state with Humbert upon the throne of the Caesars.

He went to Austria, and the proudest house of Europe, the house of Hapsburg, abated its traditional exclusivism and received him upon equal terms.

In Germany he was greeted as a familiar friend by the war lord of that illustrious commonwealth.

In London, marching side by side with seven kings at the bier of the English Edward, his prestige was not dimmed by any one of the pleiades of monarchs who marched by his side in that solemn ceremony.

And yet, five months from the time he landed in the republic of his adoption, he went out on the hustings, to find every candidate whom he advocated, beaten at the polls, and every candidate whom he opposed, elected, and himself, in his own congressional district, and in his own private ward, beaten to a frazzle by the people.

I beg you to believe, gentlemen of the Southern Society, that I do not make these remarks in any derogation of the distinguished gentlemen whose names are embodied in these veiled suggestions. For my part I protest somewhat the justice of the condemnation which has been visited upon them. I recognize their great former services to the republic; I recognize their inherent worth, and I do not believe that any casual faults or temporary lapses from public wisdom ought

permanently to condemn them before the electorate whom they so greatly and so valiantly served.

I simply make these remarks to-night in order that it may be impressed upon this militant and triumphant democracy the essential fact that they do not stand upon safe ground; that it would be wise for them to remember that old saying, "Let him who standeth take heed lest he fall;" and not upon Democracy's past record, but upon its future service, upon its coherency, upon its fidelity to the ideals in which we believe, upon its fidelity to the ideals of good government, upon its capacity to separate the wheat from the chaff in its present organization, and to bind together out of the various and divergent elements that represent them, those men who stand most loyally and most courageously for the welfare of the people, for the dethronement of the boss, and for the establishment of good government. Upon that must rest their permanent approval or their swift and well-deserved retirement from public office and from public confidence.

My fellow citizens, I am a believer in the spirit, which, although unspoken, is the dominant spirit of this programme and of this meeting here to-night. I believe in the real and genuine democracy, expressed in principles, rather than in doubtful organizations, or in corrupt and unworthy leaders. I believe that in that spirit you shall find the permanent opportunity of the future, because I know from the traditions of my fathers, to which I yield a loyal and eternal reverence, and from my reading of history, that the party which represents those ideals will live forever. Other parties

have had their day in this republic. They have come and gone. The old Whig party came and went. The American party, boasting ideals held by tradition and patriotism, came and went, and after that appeared the Republican party, with its splendid history, and it has had its time in the republic. The Populist party has served its wholesome mission in the life of this nation, and has gone the way of those who went before. But the Democratic party, cleansed of its sins, purified of its mistakes, disciplined by defeat, dedicated by the conditions of the times, fronts a future which is well worthy of its consecration and its devotion. Men may fall like leaves when the wind walks through the forest on its way to meet the roar of the climbing waves, but principles are eternal, and the principles of the real, genuine Democratic party, wrapping themselves around with the faith and the hope and the welfare of the people, will be young, fresh and triumphant when the Republican party and all other parties, wrapping the mantle of their splendid sins about them, shall fall at the pillars of the constitution that they have strained and stained forever with their history.



R. McADOO: Gentlemen, Governors-elect Dix and Wilson will receive the members of the Society upon the adjournment of this meeting, in the Astor Gallery, and I ask all of you to remain seated until these gentlemen have passed out, and you can then meet them in the reception room. The meeting is now adjourned.

The New York Southern Society was organized in the City of New York on the 9th day of November, 1886, and it was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York in May, 1889.

Certificate of Incorporation

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
CITY OF NEW YORK, } ss.:
COUNTY OF NEW YORK, }

We, John C. Calhoun, James H. Parker, William P. St. John, Evan Thomas, William L. Trenholm, Macgrane Coxe, Walter L. McCorkle, William G. Crenshaw, Jr., Charles A. Deshon, William W. Flannagan, George Rutledge Gibson, Robert L. Harrison, and James Swann, all of full age, citizens of the United States and of the State of New York, desiring to form ourselves and others into a society for social, patriotic, historical and literary purposes, pursuant to the provisions of an act entitled, "An Act for the incorporation of societies or clubs for certain lawful purposes," passed May 12, 1878, and the acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, do hereby, for the purpose of incorporating such Society, certify as follows:

I. The name or title by which such Society shall be known in law is:

NEW YORK SOUTHERN SOCIETY.

II. The particular business or object of such society shall be:

To cherish and perpetuate the memories and traditions of the Southern people and to cultivate friendly

relations between the Southern men resident, or temporarily sojourning in New York City.

III. The number of trustees, directors or managers to manage the same shall be:

THIRTEEN.

IV. The names of the trustees, directors or managers for the first year of its existence shall be:

JOHN C. CALHOUN,
JAMES H. PARKER,
WILLIAM P. ST. JOHN,
EVAN THOMAS,
WILLIAM L. TRENHOLM,
MACGRANE COXE,

WALTER L. MCCORKLE,
WILLIAM G. CRENSHAW, JR.,
CHARLES A. DESHON,
WILLIAM W. FLANNAGAN,
GEORGE RUTLEDGE GIBSON,
ROBERT L. HARRISON,

JAMES SWANN.

V. The principal officers of said Society shall be located at the City of New York, in the County and State of New York.

Dated, New York, May 5, 1889.

JOHN J. CALHOUN,
JAMES H. PARKER,
WILLIAM P. ST. JOHN,
EVAN THOMAS,
WILLIAM L. TRENHOLM,
MACGRANE COXE,

WALTER L. MCCORKLE,
WILLIAM G. CRENSHAW, JR.,
CHARLES A. DESHON,
WILLIAM W. FLANNAGAN,
GEORGE RUTLEDGE GIBSON,
ROBERT L. HARRISON,

JAMES SWANN.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, } ss.:
STATE OF NEW YORK,

On this 15th day of May, 1889, before me personally came John C. Calhoun, James H. Parker, William P. St. John, Evan Thomas, William L. Trenholm, Macgrane Coxé, Walter L. McCorkle, William G. Cren-

shaw, Jr., Charles A. Deshon, William W. Flannagan, George Rutledge Gibson, Robert L. Harrison, and James Swann, to me severally known and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing certificate and severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

James F. Doyle,

Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

(Seal)

I, John R. Brady, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court for the Fifth District, do hereby approve of the within certificate and consent that the same be filed.

Dated, New York, May 16, 1889.

Jno. R. Brady.

Filed and recorded in the office of the Secretary of State, May 17, 1889.

Filed and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, May 18, 1889.

Constitution

ARTICLE I.



THE name of this Association is New York Southern Society.

ARTICLE II.

The object of this Society is to promote friendly relations between Southern men resident or temporarily sojourning in New York City, and to cherish and perpetuate the memories and traditions of the Southern people.

ARTICLE III.

Section 1. Any male over eighteen years of age, resident of, or having a permanent place of business in the City of New York, or within a radius of fifty miles, who was himself, or either of whose parents was born in the District of Columbia, or in any of the following States, namely: Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Tennessee, Arkansas, Kentucky, or Missouri, and the male descendants of such persons over eighteen years of age, to the third generation, shall be eligible to membership. (As amended May 9, 1903.)

Sec. 2. Any male over eighteen years of age, not a resident of, nor having a permanent place of business in the City of New York, or within a radius of fifty

miles, who was himself or either of whose parents was born in the District of Columbia, or in any of the following States, namely: Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Tennessee, Arkansas, Kentucky, or Missouri, and the male descendants of such persons, over eighteen years of age, to the third generation, shall be eligible to non-resident membership, and may be elected thereto in the same manner as resident members, and shall have all the privileges of resident members, save a vote at the meetings of the Society, and as herein otherwise restricted. (As amended May 9, 1903.)

Sec. 3. All applicants for membership shall be proposed by one member and seconded by another member of the Society, in writing.

Sec. 4. Membership shall be acquired upon approval and election by the Executive Committee and payment of the current dues. If an applicant for membership shall fail to pay the current dues within sixty days of the notice of his election by mail, addressed to him at the place given as his address in the application for membership, his election shall be void.

Sec. 5. In passing upon an application for membership, the Executive Committee shall vote by ballot, and two dissenting votes shall defeat the application.

Sec. 6. Resident members, on becoming non-residents, within the meaning of Section 1 of this article, may, on their option, become non-resident members—such option to be certified in writing to the Executive

Committee; and non-resident members shall become resident members on establishing a residence within fifty miles of New York, and shall thereupon pay the proper dues of resident members. Ministers of the Gospel, without regard to residence, if otherwise qualified, may become non-resident members.

Sec. 7. That John Marshall be and is hereby made an honorary member of this Society in recognition of his services as originator and organizer of the same.

Sec. 8. Officers of the Army and Navy, now members, and those eligible to membership, who shall be hereinafter elected, shall be considered as non-resident members, and when they are ordered on service outside the limits of the United States, or stationed to a post distant more than two hundred and fifty miles from New York, for a period longer than one year, their dues shall be remitted during the period of such service.

ARTICLE IV.

OFFICERS.

The officers of the Society shall be a President, a Vice-President, Secretary and a Treasurer, who, with thirteen members until the Annual Meeting of 1896, and thereafter with twelve members, elected for the purpose, shall constitute the Executive Committee. The President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer shall be elected by ballot at the Annual Meeting in each year, to take office immediately upon election, and shall hold office for one year and until their successors are elected. Said thirteen members of the Executive Com-

mittee shall be elected at the Annual Meeting of 1895, by ballot, and shall immediately upon election divide themselves by lot into three classes, one class of five members to serve for one year and until their successors are elected, one class of four members to serve for two years and until their successors are elected, and one class of four members to serve for three years and until their successors are elected, and, thereafter, beginning with the year 1896, four members of the Executive Committee shall be elected by ballot at each Annual Meeting to serve for a period of three years, until their successors are elected.

Non-resident members shall not be eligible to office or membership upon the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE V.

The President, and in his absence the Vice-President, shall preside at all meetings of the Society, and in the event of the absence of both President and Vice-President, a meeting of the Society or of the Executive Committee may elect its presiding officer.

The President shall, with the Secretary, sign all written contracts and obligations of the Society, and shall perform such other duties as the Executive Committee and the Society shall assign them.

ARTICLE VI.

TREASURER.

The Treasurer shall collect all dues and claims of the Society, and shall deposit the same in a proper

depository selected by the Executive Committee. He shall keep the accounts of the Society and report thereon at each regular meeting of the Executive Committee and of the Society.

His accounts shall be audited by the Executive Committee semi-annually.

He shall pay all bills when certified as correct as prescribed by the Executive Committee. He shall notify persons elected to membership of their election. He shall sign all checks of the Society, unless otherwise provided by the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE VII.

SECRETARY.

The Secretary shall give notice of all meetings of the Society and of the Executive Committee, and shall keep the minutes of such meetings; he shall conduct the correspondence and keep the records of the Society.

He shall furnish to the Treasurer the names of all persons elected to membership, and shall be the keeper of the seal of the Society.

ARTICLE VIII.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Sec. 1. The Executive Committee shall adopt a proper seal for this Society, and shall have general charge of the affairs, funds and property of the Society.

It shall have full power and it shall be its duty to carry out the purposes of the Society, according to its charter and constitution. (As amended May 9, 1903.)

Sec. 2. The Executive Committee shall have power to prescribe rules for the admission of strangers to the privileges of the Society.

Sec. 3. The Executive Committee shall have power to fill all vacancies which shall occur in the offices of the Society for the unexpired term of such officer, and also to fill all vacancies in the membership of the Executive Committee until the next Annual Meeting, when an election will be held to fill any vacancies in the membership of the Executive Committee for the unexpired term of the member creating the vacancy. The election of a member of the Executive Committee to office shall create a vacancy in the place of the member so elected.

Sec. 4. Any member of the Executive Committee who shall absent himself from three consecutive regular meetings, unless he shall have previously obtained permission so to do from the Committee, or shall present at the next regular meeting an excuse for his absence, satisfactory to each member of the Committee present, shall be deemed to have resigned.

Sec. 5. The Executive Committee may from time to time set apart moneys of the Society for the establishment and accumulation of a "Charity Fund," to which shall be added all donations and bequests thereto. Said fund shall be kept separately deposited in bank or invested in such manner as is permitted by law to trustees and savings banks, and it shall be used and paid out as directed by said committee for the assistance of the unfortunate and those in distress; provided, however, that during any fiscal year not more than the accumu-

lated income and one-fourth of any other additions during such year to said fund shall be disbursed. (As amended March 5, 1908.)

ARTICLE IX.

MEETINGS.

Sec. 1. There shall be an Annual Meeting of the Society on the first Thursday in March of each year, at such hour as the Executive Committee may designate.

Sec. 2. At all meetings of the Society, twenty-five regularly enrolled resident members of the Society shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

If no quorum be present, the presiding officer shall adjourn the meeting to any other day, with the same effect as if held above.

Sec. 3. Social meetings of the Society may be called at any time by the Executive Committee, and upon the written request of twenty-five resident members the President, and in his absence the Vice-President, shall call a special meeting of the Society; the request for a special meeting, and also the notice of any special meeting, shall state the object for which the meeting is called, and at the special meeting any subject not so stated shall not be considered.

ARTICLE X

STANDING COMMITTEES.

There shall be five standing Committees of the Society; Committee on Entertainment, Committee on Admissions, Committee on Speakers, and Auditing

Committee; each of which shall consist of three members to be appointed annually by the President; and a nominating Committee, consisting of five members, four of whom shall be elected by ballot at the Annual Meeting of each year, to hold office until the next Annual Meeting thereafter, and until their successors are elected. The fifth member of the Nominating Committee shall be a member of the Executive Committee and shall be appointed by that Committee as Chairman of the Nominating Committee. It shall be the duty of the Nominating Committee to nominate offices and members of the Executive Committee for the vacancies occurring at the next ensuing Annual Meeting after the election of the Nominating Committee. Vacancies in the Nominating Committee shall be filled by that Committee. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to print and mail with the notice of each Annual Meeting, at least twenty days before the meeting, a ticket containing the nominations proposed by the Nominating Committee.

This method of nomination shall not be deemed to exclude any other nominations, when made by at least five members of the Society, upon ten days' notice thereof being sent by the Secretary to the resident members of the Society, nor the right to nominate *viva voce* at the annual meeting.

Additional committees may be appointed in the discretion of the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee shall have power to remove at any time any member of committees appointed by it. (As amended April 7, 1905.)

ARTICLE XI.

AUDITING COMMITTEE.

The Auditing Committee shall audit the accounts of the Treasurer semi-annually, and report to the Executive Committee the accounts audited and allowed since their previous report.

They may also act as a Finance Committee, with such duties and powers as the Executive Committee may prescribe.

ARTICLE XII.

COMMITTEE ON ADMISSIONS.

The Committee on Admissions shall examine into and report to the Executive Committee upon the qualifications of any candidate for admission into the Society.

ARTICLE XIII.

The Society shall, as soon as may be practicable, establish a Library, which shall be confined, as far as possible, to those works which relate to the history and literature of the South, in order that it may portray the character and genius, and perpetuate the memories and traditions of the Southern people.

ARTICLE XIV.

INITIATION FEES AND DUES.

Sec. 1. The annual dues for resident members shall be ten dollars, and for non-resident members, five dollars, payable annually in advance on the first day of

November in each year. But members elected within one month of the end of the current fiscal year shall, in all cases, be exempt from payment of dues for the unexpired portion of the fiscal year in which they are elected.

Sec. 2. When the dues of any member shall remain unpaid for the space of two months, the Treasurer shall cause him to be notified by mail, and if he fails to pay within one month thereafter, he shall cease to be a member, without any action of the Executive Committee; but he may be reinstated by a vote of a majority of the members of the Executive Committee present at any regular meeting.

Sec. 3. Any member who shall fail to pay any amount due by him to the Society, except dues, for one month after the notice of the indebtedness, requesting payment of the same, may be dropped from the membership by a majority vote of the members of the Executive Committee present at any regular meeting, but he may be reinstated by a like vote.

Sec. 4. Upon payment of the sum of \$200, any member shall be entitled to a certificate, signed by the President and countersigned by the Treasurer of the Society, to the effect that such a member is a life member of the Society, and exempt from further dues, provided, however, that such certificates outstanding at any one time shall not exceed one hundred in number.

Any member who has rendered distinguished and unusual service to the Society may be elected a life member by the unanimous vote of the Executive Committee. (As amended March 3, 1910.)

ARTICLE XV.

CENSURE, SUSPENSION AND EXPULSION.

Any member may be censured, suspended or expelled for a violation of the constitution or a rule, or for any conduct not in violation of the constitution or a rule which in the opinion of the Executive Committee is improper and prejudicial to the welfare or reputation of the Society, by a vote of three-fourths of the members of the Executive Committee present at a meeting, ten days' previous notice, in writing, having been given to the member, with a copy of the charge against him.

ARTICLE XVI.

RESIGNATIONS.

Resignations of membership shall be made to the Secretary in writing, which shall be accepted, provided all indebtedness to the Society shall have been paid by such member, and such member shall be in good standing at the time of offering his resignation.

ARTICLE XVII.

AMENDMENTS.

The Constitution may be amended at any annual meeting of the Society, or special meeting called for the purpose, by a two-thirds vote in the affirmative, a quorum being present and voting.

Notice of proposed amendments shall be furnished to the Secretary at least fifteen days before the meeting at which it is proposed to consider them, and the Secretary shall cause such notice to be printed and sent to each member at least ten days before such meeting.

By-Laws

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Sec. 1. At the regular meetings of the Society, the order of business shall be as follows:

1. Reading of minutes.
2. Unfinished business.
3. Report of Executive Committee.
4. Report of Treasurer.
5. Reports of Special Committees.
6. Miscellaneous business.

Sec. 2. At regular meetings of the Executive Committee the order of business shall be:

1. Roll call.
2. Reading of minutes.
3. Unfinished business.
4. Report of Treasurer.
5. Report of Auditing Committee.
6. Report of Committee on Admissions.
7. Election of members.
8. Report of House Committee.
9. Report of Committee on Literature and Art.
10. Reports of Special Committees.
11. Miscellaneous business.

ACCOUNTS AND BOOKS.

Sec. 3. The Treasurer shall report in writing to the Executive Committee at their first meeting in each month a balance sheet, and every existing appropriation which may affect the same. He shall also report at such meetings the number of members in good standing and the names of those in arrears.

At the annual meeting of the Society he shall make a full report of the receipts and disbursements of the past fiscal year, suitably classified, and of all outstanding obligations of the Society. He shall keep regular accounts in books belonging to the Society. The books of the Secretary and Treasurer shall be kept in the rooms of the Society.

Life Members

Name	State of Birth or Descent	Address
Abney, John R.,	South Carolina,	19 E. 86th St., N. Y.
Adams, Henry C.,	Virginia,	327 W. 76th St., N. Y.
Agar, John G.,	Louisiana,	31 Nassau St., N. Y.
Beall, Turner A.,	Maryland,	12 E. 31st St., N. Y.
Calhoun, Patrick,	South Carolina,	30 Broad St., N. Y.
Carpenter, N. L.,	Mississippi,	17-21 William St., N. Y.
Clarke, R. Floyd,	South Carolina,	37 Wall St., N. Y.
Coxe, Macgrane,	Alabama,	50 Church St., N. Y.
Deshon, Charles A.,	Alabama,	258 Broadway, N. Y.
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 49 Wall St., N. Y.
 Haythe, R. O., Virginia, 37 Liberty St., N. Y.
 Haywood, Alfred W., Jr., . . North Carolina, 34 Nassau St., N. Y.
 Haywood, T. Holt, North Carolina, 65 Leonard St., N. Y.
 Hazzard, Elliott W., South Carolina, 437 Fifth Ave., N. Y.
 Henderson, Isham, Kentucky, 32 Liberty St., N. Y.
 Henderson, Walter H., . . . Virginia, . . . Waldorf-Astoria, N. Y.
 Hendrick, John Harris, . . . Kentucky, 2 Rector St., N. Y.
 Hendrick, William Jackson, Kentucky, 2 Rector St., N. Y.
 Henry, Robert Braxton, . . . Virginia, . . . 97-99 Hudson St., N. Y.
 Henry, Ryder, Maryland, . . . 395 Broadway, N. Y.
 Herbert, Preston, Georgia, 111 Fifth Ave., N. Y.
 Herd, Anderson T., Kentucky, 391 West End Ave., N. Y.
 Hershheim, Isidore, Mississippi, . . . J. Kridel Sons & Co.,
 47 Greene St., N. Y.
 Hester, Charles R., Kentucky, . . . 358 Fifth Ave., N. Y.
 Hicks, J. M. W., North Carolina, 111 Fifth Ave., N. Y.
 Hicks, Thomas E., North Carolina, Room 4,
 Cotton Exchange, N. Y.
 Higgins, Richard H., . . . Kentucky, . . . Harvey Fisk & Sons,
 62 Cedar St., N. Y.
 Hill, Charles Willard, . . . Tennessee, . . . 28 Nassau St., N. Y.
 Hines, Walker D., Kentucky, . . . 52 William St., N. Y.
 Hinkley, Bainbridge, . . . Maryland, . . . 63 Broad St., N. Y.
 Hix, W. Preston, South Carolina, . . Engineers' Club,
 32 W. 40th St., N. Y.
 Hobbs, Col. John F., . . . South Carolina, 136 E. 48th St., N. Y.
 Hodson, Clarence, Delaware, 55 Stockton Place,
 East Orange, N. J.
 Hoffman, Charles R., . . . Kentucky, . . . 105 E. 29th St., N. Y.
 Hoffman, J. Milton, Dist. of Col., The Glen Cairn, River-
 side Drive and 99th St., N. Y.
 Hoge, Albert A., Virginia, 106 Central Park West, N. Y.
 Holbrook, Henry F., . . . Maryland, N. Y. Athletic Club, N. Y.
 Holland, Ralph H., North Carolina, 165 Broadway, N. Y.
 Holloway, William E., . . . Alabama, . . . 135 Broadway, N. Y.

Hornaday, John P., . . . North Carolina, . . . Suite 1504,
 115 Broadway, N. Y.
 Howard, Thomas P., . . . Virginia, 515 Cathedral Parkway, N. Y.
 Howe, George, . . . Louisiana, . . . 527 Fifth Ave., N. Y.
 Howell, Joseph T., . . . Virginia, . . . 115 Broadway, N. Y.
 Howth, James DeLyon, . . . Texas, . . . 30 Church St., N. Y.
 Hoyle, Frank Jerome, . . . Georgia, . . . 55 Liberty St., N. Y.
 Hoyt, William Henry, . . . North Carolina, 20 Exchange Place,
 N. Y.
 Huff, Thomas Salisbury, . . . Georgia, . . . 100 Broadway, N. Y.
 Hughes, Albert S., . . . North Carolina, . . . *N. Y. Evening*
Journal, N. Y.
 Humphreys, Dr. Gustavus A., Arkansas, . . . 101 W. 81st St., N. Y.
 Hunt, J. Hamilton, . . . South Carolina, 900 E. 179th St., N. Y.
 Hutcheson, Chas. Tazewell, Virginia, . . . 17 Warren St., N. Y.
 Hutchins, James M., . . . Tennessee, . . . 822 Broadway, N. Y.
 Hutchinson, Cary T., . . . Missouri, . . . 60 Wall St., N. Y.
 Hutchinson, William F., . . . Florida, . . . 120 Broadway, N. Y.
 Huvelle, Dr. René H., . . . Texas, . . . 11 E. 48th St., N. Y.
 Hyde, Henry St. John, . . . Alabama, . . . 210 E. 18th St., N. Y.

 Ingle, Julian E., Jr., . . . Maryland, . . . 32 Vesey St., N. Y.
 Innerarity, Lewis, . . . Maryland, . . . 53 Irving Place, N. Y.

 Jackson, Lloyd Lowndes, Jr., Maryland, . . . San Francisco, Calif.
 Jackson, William H., . . . Alabama, Corporation Counsel's Office,
 Hall of Records, N. Y.
 James, Dr. Robert Coleman, Kentucky, . . . 58 W. 55th St., N. Y.
 Jamison, Bernard A., . . . Maryland, . . . 369 Third Ave., N. Y.
 Jamison, James Gough, . . . Maryland, . . . 309 W. 93d St., N. Y.
 Jarvis, Samuel M., . . . Kentucky, . . . 60 Broadway, N. Y.
 Jenkins, Reginald C., . . . Maryland, . . . 31 Nassau St., N. Y.
 Jernigan, Dr. George F., . . . Tennessee, . . . 61 W. 56th St., N. Y.
 Johnson, Albert L., . . . Maryland, . . . 38 Washington Terrace,
 East Orange, N. J.
 Johnson, James S., . . . West Virginia, 32 Nassau St., N. Y.
 Johnson, Joseph, Jr., . . . Georgia, . . . 555 W. 147th St., N. Y.
 Johnson, J. P., . . . Virginia, . . . 22 William St., N. Y.
 Jones, Arthur H., . . . Mississippi, . . . 165 Broadway, N. Y.
 Jones, Frank Calhoun, . . . Virginia, . . . 203 W. 81st St., N. Y.
 Jones, Leonard R., . . . Maryland, . . . P. O. Box 1093, N. Y.
 Jones, Paul, . . . Arkansas, . . . 49 Wall St., N. Y.
 Jones, Richard W., Jr., . . . Virginia, . . . 55 Wall St., N. Y.

Ledoux, Augustus D.,	Louisiana,	15 William St., N. Y.
Lee, Asa Rogers,	Virginia,	186 Remsen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Lee, Dr. George Bolling,	Virginia,	30 W. 59th St., N. Y.
Lee, Goodwin,	Virginia,	49 W. 37th St., N. Y.
Lee, Richard Bland, Jr.,	Virginia, Richmond Hill, L. I., N. Y.	
Leigh, Word,	Georgia,	121 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Leitch, J. Victor,	Mississippi,	61 Park Row, N. Y.
Leslie, John C.,	North Carolina,	316 W. 79th St., N. Y.
Letcher, Benjamin,	Kentucky,	252 W. 76th St., N. Y.
Levy, Charles E.,	Mississippi,	Cotton Exchange Bldg., N. Y.
Levy, Jefferson M.,	Virginia,	27 Pine St., N. Y.
Lewis, Frederic F.,	Virginia,	1819 Broadway, N. Y.
Lewis, Horatio W.,	Virginia,	19 Birchwood Ave., East Orange, N. J.
Lewis, R. E. Lee,	Virginia,	15 William St., N. Y.
Lewis, Robert P.,	Maryland,	842 Broadway, N. Y.
Lewis, Shirley,	Kentucky,	52 W. 39th St., N. Y.
Lifsey, William V.,	Georgia,	1216 Broadway, N. Y.
Ligon, William D.,	Virginia,	100 William St., N. Y.
Lindsay, Dr. Harley B.,	South Carolina,	320 Central Park West, N. Y.
Littleton, Hon. Martin W.,	Tennessee,	2 Rector St., N. Y.
Logan, Gen. T. M.,	Virginia,	75 Fulton St., N. Y.
Long, Dr. Eli,	Kentucky,	151 W. 86th St., N. Y.
Long, Eugene McLean,	Virginia,	220 Broadway, N. Y.
Lonsdale, John G.,	Tennessee,	111 Broadway, N. Y.
Lorton, Heth,	Virginia,	62 E. 54th St., N. Y.
Love, John H., Jr.,	Kentucky,	292 E. 17th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Lovett, Hon. Robert S.,	Texas,	120 Broadway, N. Y.
Lowe, John Z., Jr.,	Virginia,	Judges Chambers, Supreme Court, N. Y.
Luckett, Dr. W. H.,	Texas,	112 W. 119th St., N. Y.
Luke, David L.,	Delaware,	200 Fifth Ave., N. Y.
Luke, Edwin C.,	Virginia,	70 Franklin St., N. Y.
Lusk, Dr. T. G.,	Alabama,	40 E. 41st St., N. Y.
Lynn, John,	Alabama,	48 Bond St., N. Y.
McAdoo, William G.,	Georgia,	30 Church St., N. Y.
McAllister, A. S.,	Virginia,	239 W. 39th St., N. Y.

McAnerney, John, Alabama, 52 Broadway, N. Y.
 McBee, Silas, North Carolina, 434 Lafayette St., N. Y.
 McCalla, C. W., Jr., . . . Georgia, 68 E. 83d St., N. Y.
 McCartney, Frank Leslie, . . . Virginia, 41 John St., N. Y.
 McCarty, William F. M., . . . Virginia, 122 Liberty St., N. Y.
 McCombs, William F., Jr., . . Arkansas, 96 Broadway, N. Y.
 McCorkle, Henry H., . . . Virginia, 29 Wall St., N. Y.
 McCoy, Paul, West Virginia, 128 Broadway, N. Y.
 McDowell, E. Irvine, . . . Kentucky, 15 Thomas St., N. Y.
 McElroy, Hugh F., . . . Louisiana, 230 Riverside Drive, N. Y.
 McGuire, Thomas J., . . . Georgia, 45 Cedar St., N. Y.
 McIver, G. Walter, . . . South Carolina, . . . Public Service
 Corp., Prudential Bldg., Newark, N. J.
 McMillin, Emerson, . . . Tennessee, 40 Wall St., N. Y.
 McReynolds, James C., . . Kentucky, 141 Broadway, N. Y.
 McRoberts, Samuel, . . . Missouri, 55 Wall St., N. Y.
 Maas, Charles O., . . . Louisiana, 87 Nassau St., N. Y.
 Maas, Nathan R., . . . Texas, 250 Fifth Ave., N. Y.
 Macdonald, Angus Sneed, . . Kentucky, . . 510 W. 118th St., N. Y.
 Mack, William, South Carolina, 60 Wall St., N. Y.
 Mackey, David Clinton, . . Maryland, 5 Nassau St., N. Y.
 MacRae, Hugh, North Carolina, 3015 Singer Bldg.,
 N. Y.
 MacRae, Dr. Thomas, . . Texas, 271 W. 73d St., N. Y.
 Macrery, Andrew, . . . Tennessee, 34 Nassau St., N. Y.
 Magnus, Percy C., . . . Georgia, 257 Pearl St., N. Y.
 Maitland, Burgwyn, . . . North Carolina, . 45 Cedar St., N. Y.
 Malevinsky, Moses L., . . Texas, 1482 Broadway, N. Y.
 Mallett, Dr. George H., . . North Carolina, 244 W. 73d St., N. Y.
 Mallett, Percy S., . . . Louisiana, 3 South William St., N. Y.
 Marchant, Russell B., . . Virginia, 1 W. 30th St., N. Y.
 Marchbanks, Hal, . . . Texas, 505 Pearl St., N. Y.
 Marshall, Charles Clay, . . Virginia, 45 Wall St., N. Y.
 Marshall, D. P. B., . . . Virginia, Sheridan, Wyoming
 Marshall, Finis E., . . . Missouri, Hotel Marie Antoinette, N. Y.
 Marshall, H. Snowden, . . Maryland, 264 W. 57th St., N. Y.
 Marshall, J. Markham, . . Maryland, 25 Broad St., N. Y.
 Marshall, J. Newton, . . Virginia, 11 E. 30th St., N. Y.
 Marshall, Walton H., . . Virginia, 11 E. 30th St., N. Y.
 Mason, Julien J., . . . Virginia, 15 William St., N. Y.
 Mason, Lambert, . . . Virginia, 301 W. 109th St., N. Y.
 Massey, Albert P., . . . Maryland, 55 Liberty St., N. Y.
 Matthews, Oliver J., . . Maryland, 45 Cedar St., N. Y.

Maury, Henry Tobin, . . . Virginia, . . . 47 W. 43d St., N. Y.
 Maury, John Minor, . . . Virginia, . . . 65 Wall St., N. Y.
 Mayo, Archibald Campbell, Virginia, . . . 302 Clinton St.,
 Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Mayo, Caswell A., . . . Mississippi, 66 West Broadway, N. Y.
 Mayo, Hon. John B., . . . Virginia, . . . 216 W. 100th St., N. Y.
 Meacham, George W., . . . North Carolina, 261 Broadway, N. Y.
 Meader, Herman Lee, . . . Louisiana, . . . 178 Fifth Ave., N. Y.
 Meadows, Thomas E., . . . Alabama, . . . 165 Broadway, N. Y.
 Mebane, Frank C., . . . North Carolina, 45 Broadway, N. Y.
 Meng, James S., . . . Louisiana, . . . 287 Broadway, N. Y.
 Merritt, A. L., . . . Florida, . . . Jas. R. Keiser, Inc.,
 10 W. 20th St., N. Y.
 Middleton, John A., . . . Maryland, . . . 143 Liberty St., N. Y.
 Miller, Hugh Graham, . . . Kentucky, . . . 220 Broadway, N. Y.
 Miller, Edward C., . . . Alabama, 196 Argyle Road, Prospect
 Park South, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Miller, Hugh Gordon, . . . Virginia, . . . 220 Broadway, N. Y.
 Miller, Jackson, . . . Virginia, . . . Chicago Athletic Club,
 125 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 Miller, John H., . . . Virginia, . . . 2 Rector, St., N. Y.
 Miller, Percival W., . . . South Carolina, Cranford, New Jersey
 Miller, Pleasant Compton, . . . Georgia, . . . 622 W. 113th St., N. Y.
 Milnor, Bennett, . . . Maryland, . . . 258 Broadway, N. Y.
 Milnor, M. Cleland, . . . South Carolina, 261 Broadway, N. Y.
 Milnor, William H., . . . Maryland, Hoburg Place and Lloyd
 Road, Montclair, N. J.
 Minis, Robert Beverley, . . . Georgia, . . . 117 E. 78th St., N. Y.
 Mitchell, Sidney Z., . . . Alabama, . . . 344 W. 72d St., N. Y.
 Mitchell, Dr. William W., . . . Mississippi, . . . Tennessee Trust Bldg.,
 Memphis, Tenn.
 Moffet, James A., . . . Virginia, . . . 212 W. 72d St., N. Y.
 Monroe, James R., . . . North Carolina, . . . 392 Clinton Ave.,
 Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Monroe, Robert Grier, . . . Kentucky, . . . 26 Liberty St., N. Y.
 Moody, Dr. Laurie M., . . . Tennessee, . . . 28 W. 40th St., N. Y.
 Moore, Charles Forest, . . . West Virginia, 373 Fourth Ave., N. Y.
 Moore, Harlan, . . . Kentucky, . . . 42 Broadway, N. Y.
 Moore, Hugh E., . . . Virginia, . . . 115 Broadway, N. Y.
 Moore, John N., . . . Virginia, . . . 8 Jay St., N. Y.
 Morehead, Col. Franklin C., . . . Kentucky, . . . 210 W. 85th St., N. Y.
 Morgan, Coleman, . . . Kentucky, . . . 264 Fifth Ave., N. Y.
 Morgan, Robert M., . . . Virginia, C21 Produce Exchange, N. Y.

Morris, Dave H., Louisiana, 68 Broad St., N. Y.
 Morris, William J., Virginia, . . Sikes Consol. Chair Co.,
 428 Lexington Ave., N. Y.
 Morrow, Dr. P. A., Kentucky, . . 66 W. 40th St., N. Y.
 Moss, William Warner, Virginia, . . 156 Fifth Ave., N. Y.
 Mountjoy, C. A., Virginia, Tulsa, Okla.
 Mountjoy, Wilbert W., Virginia, 302 Broadway, N. Y.
 Munds, J. Theus, North Carolina, 49 Exchange Place,
 N. Y.
 Munford, Irving H., Tennessee, . . 32 W. 40th St., N. Y.
 Murden, Charles C., North Carolina, Hotel Imperial, N. Y.
 Murphy, Dr. Deas, Alabama, . . . 165 E. 62d St., N. Y.
 Myers, Gratz C., Georgia, 90 Hamilton Ave.,
 Englewood, N. J.
 Myers, John Caldwell, Alabama, 37 Wall St., N. Y.
 Myers, Joseph G., Virginia, 1081 Dean St.,
 Brooklyn, N. Y.

 Naret, Charles C., Virginia, . . 61 Hamilton Place, N. Y.
 Neel, William H., North Carolina, 261 Broadway, N. Y.
 Neilson, Thomas H., Virginia, . . . 131 E. 43d St., N. Y.
 Nelms, Bernard, Virginia, . . . 286 Fifth Ave., N. Y.
 Nelson, George E., Virginia, 30 Broad St., N. Y.
 Nelson, J. C., Alabama, . . . 115 Broadway, N. Y.
 Neville, George Wilder, Virginia, . . . 82 Beaver St., N. Y.
 Newbegin, Robert G., Jr., Missouri, 33 Ocean Ave.,
 Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Newbegin, William V. D., Missouri, 175 Eighth Ave.,
 Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Newell, James S., Virginia, . . 112 Riverside Drive, N. Y.
 Nicolson, John, Georgia, 45 Cedar St., N. Y.
 Nisbet, Dr. J. Douglas, South Carolina, 11 W. 81st St., N. Y.
 Nixon, Lewis, Virginia, 30 Church St., N. Y.
 Noble, Herbert, Maryland, . . . 52 William St., N. Y.
 Noell, William L., Virginia, 30 Church St., N. Y.
 Nolley, Ralph F., Maryland, 593 Riverside Drive, N. Y.
 Norton, Eckstein, Kentucky, Walker Bros.,
 71 Broadway, N. Y.
 Norton, George B., Kentucky, . . . 483 Gramercy Ave.,
 Mount Vernon, N. Y.

 Ochs, Adolph S., Tennessee, . . . N. Y. Times, N. Y.
 Oeland, Isaac R., South Carolina, . . 45 Eighth Ave.,
 Brooklyn, N. Y.

Pett, Charles E., Georgia, . . . 315 Rahway Ave.,
 Elizabeth, N. J.
 Pett, William H., Jr., . . . Florida, . . . 90 William St., N. Y.
 Phillips, Barnet, Georgia, . . . 1058 Sterling Place,
 Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Phillips, C. C., Virginia, . 277 Washington St., N. Y.
 Platt, E. C., Alabama, . . . 253 Broadway, N. Y.
 Polk, Frank L., Tennessee, . . 129 E. 36th St., N. Y.
 Pollock, Channing, . . . Dist. of Col., 124 W. 47th St., N. Y.
 Poole, Cecil P., North Carolina, 497 Pearl St., N. Y.
 Pope, Ernest, Georgia, . . . 71 Broadway, N. Y.
 Portlock, Clyde W., . . . Virginia, . . . 20 Nassau St., N. Y.
 Pou, Dr. Robert Edward, . Georgia, . . . 20 W. 50th St., N. Y.
 Preston, Dr. Robert S., . . Virginia, Wytheville, Va.
 Price, Floyd, Virginia, . . . 149 Broadway, N. Y.
 Priddy, Lawrence, Virginia, . . . 149 Broadway, N. Y.
 Primrose, John S., North Carolina, 43 Exchange Place,
 N. Y.
 Pritchard, Dr. William B., . North Carolina, 143 W. 72d St., N. Y.
 Proskauer, Joseph M., . . . Alabama, . . . 170 Broadway, N. Y.
 Pulley, Dr. W. J., Alabama, . . . 945 Madison Ave., N. Y.
 Purrington, William A., . . Dist. of Col., . . 78 Wall St., N. Y.


 Quinlan, Dr. Joseph S., . . Maryland, 76 Sixth Ave.,
 Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Quinlan, Dr. T. A., Maryland, 463 Fulton St.,
 Brooklyn, N. Y.

 Raby, R. Cornelius, Texas, 463 West St., N. Y.
 Ragan, Adolphus, Texas, 230 Broadway N. Y.
 Raine, Thomas Chalmers, . . Virginia, . . . 111 Fifth Ave., N. Y.
 Ramsay, D. S., Kentucky, . . . 291 Broadway, N. Y.
 Randolph, Edward, Tennessee, Bretton Hall, 86th St. and
 Broadway, N. Y.
 Ravenel, Gaillard F., . . . South Carolina, 1 Gramercy Park, N. Y.
 Ravenel, St. Julien, South Carolina, 424 Produce Exchange,
 N. Y.
 Rawls, Dr. R. M., South Carolina, 233 W. 83d St., N. Y.
 Raymond, Charles H., . . . Mississippi, . . . 5 Farragut Place,
 Morristown, N. J.
 Reese, Dr. Robert G., . . . Virginia, . . . 147 W. 57th St., N. Y.
 Reeves, M. R., North Carolina, 58 Worth St., N. Y.
 Reeves, Richard E., North Carolina, 58 Worth St., N. Y.

Seddon, Samuel Venable, . . . Virginia, 109 Lafayette Ave.,
 Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Sefert, Clarence L., Alabama, 980 Lincoln Place,
 Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Seidell, Charles Frederic, . . . Virginia, . . . 606 W. 116th St., N. Y.
 Sellars, Joseph B., North Carolina, . . White Plains, N. Y.
 Sellers, H. Lee, Virginia, . . . 135 E. 16th St., N. Y.
 Selva, Edwin, Maryland, . . 101 Produce Exchange,
 N. Y.
 Semple, T. Darrington, . . . Alabama, 241 Central Park West, N. Y.
 Seward, Dr. Walter M., . . . Virginia, . . . 55 E. 86th St., N. Y.
 Shackelford, J. M., Georgia, . . . 350 W. 58th St., N. Y.
 Sharretts, Edward P., . . . Maryland, . . . 165 Broadway, N. Y.
 Sheild, Edwin, Alabama, Westfield, N. J.
 Sheppard, Walter C., Texas, . . . Hall of Records, N. Y.
 Shepperson, Alfred B., . . . Virginia, Cotton Exchange Bldg., N. Y.
 Sherwood, E. Clyde, Tennessee, . . . 1 Madison Ave., N. Y.
 Shields, Dr. Nelson T., . . . Kentucky, . . . 61 W. 56th St., N. Y.
 Shipman, Andrew J., Virginia, 41 Wall St., N. Y.
 Short, Henry B., North Carolina, 309 Broadway, N. Y.
 Shotwell, Edward O'Neal, . . . Alabama, . . . 17 Broad St., N. Y.
 Sim, John Robert, Virginia, . . . 536 W. 156th St., N. Y.
 Sim, Robert Lee, Virginia, . . . 536 W. 156th St., N. Y.
 Simmonds, Graff W., . . . Louisiana, Peerless Motor Car Co.,
 1760 Broadway, N. Y.
 Sioussat, William D., . . . Dist. of Col., . . . 15 Dey St., N. Y.
 Sizer, Robert R., Virginia, . . . 15 William St., N. Y.
 Sizer, Thomas M., Virginia, . . . 15 William St., N. Y.
 Skinner, Frank E., North Carolina, 425 E. 24th St., N. Y.
 Slade, Dr. Charles Blount, . . Georgia, . . . 245 W. 74th St., N. Y.
 Slayden, S. W., Kentucky, . . . 50 Broadway, N. Y.
 Slee, John B., Maryland, . . . 153 Montague St.,
 Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Slingluff, Upton, Maryland, . . . 115 Broadway, N. Y.
 Sloan, Joseph Van Dusen, . . Maryland, . . . 114 E. 28th St., N. Y.
 Smith, Andrew W., Louisiana, Union Club,
 51st St. and Fifth Ave., N. Y.
 Smith, Elijah P., Maryland, . . . 43 Worth St., N. Y.
 Smith, F. Hopkinson, Maryland, . . . 150 W. 34th St., N. Y.
 Smith, Dr. Harmon, Georgia, . . . 44 W. 49th St., N. Y.
 Smith, Oscar W., Maryland, . . . San Remo, 74th St. and
 Central Park West, N. Y.
 Smith, Otis, Missouri, . . . 111 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

Smith, Terry, Texas, 257 Broadway, N. Y.
 Smith, William Mason, . . . South Carolina, 128 Broadway, N. Y.
 Snead, R. J., Virginia, P. O. Box 595, N. Y.
 Snead, Udolpho, Kentucky, . . . 135 E. 66th St., N. Y.
 Snider, Leonard, Mississippi, . . . 60 Broadway, N. Y.
 Snowden, Stephen L., . . . South Carolina, 547 W. 123d St., N. Y.
 Somerville, Hon. Henderson M.,
 Virginia, 265 Central Park West, N. Y.
 Soria, Henry J., Louisiana, . . . 648 Broadway, N. Y.
 Speiden, Clement C., . . . Virginia, 46 Cliff St., N. Y.
 Spencer, Thomas P., . . . Virginia, 165 Broadway, N. Y.
 Sperry, Edward Chambers, . South Carolina, 52 William St., N. Y.
 Spooner, Henry W., Virginia, 90 West St., N. Y.
 Sprigg, James Cresap, . . . Virginia, Essex Fells, N. J.
 Springs, Albert A., Jr., . . South Carolina, 165 Broadway, N. Y.
 Stafford, Hartwell, Alabama, 1705-6 Tribune Bldg., N. Y.
 Stancliff, David, Texas, 624 Marlborough Road,
 Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Staton, Henry, North Carolina, 80 Broadway, N. Y.
 Steel, W. J., Kentucky, . . . 66 Beaver St., N. Y.
 Steger, Harry Peyton, . . . Tennessee, . . . 133 E. 16th St., N. Y.
 Stevens, Bayard, Virginia, 1 Newark St., Hoboken, N. J.
 Stockell, Hon. V. H., . . . Tennessee, . . . 27 W. 94th St., N. Y.
 Stoddard, John H., Alabama, . . . 100 William St., N. Y.
 Stoll, Charles H., Kentucky, . . . 165 Broadway, N. Y.
 Stratford, Dr. William H., . Virginia, . . . 155 W. 80th St., N. Y.
 Strecker, Otto A., Virginia, . . . 531 W. 162d St., N. Y.
 Strother, William A., . . . South Carolina, . . 1 Hudson St., N. Y.
 Stuart, Francis Lee, South Carolina, . . . B. & O. Bldg.,
 Baltimore, Md.
 Sturgis, Thomas Steele, . . Virginia, . . . 44 W. 44th St., N. Y.
 Sumerwell, Edward K., . . . Kentucky, . . . 50 Church St., N. Y.
 Supplee, J. Frank, Maryland, . . . 49 Cedar St., N. Y.
 Sussdorf, Louis A., South Carolina, . . 55 Wall St., N. Y.
 Sussdorf, William H., . . . South Carolina, . . . 119 State St.,
 Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Sykes, Eugene Lanier, . . . Mississippi, . . . 170 Broadway, N. Y.
 Sykes, George, Texas, 1123 Broadway, N. Y.
 Symmers, Dr. Douglas, . . . South Carolina, New York Hospital,
 8 W. 16th St., N. Y.
 Tabb, Henry A., Virginia, 26 Beaver St., N. Y.
 Talbert, Joseph T., Mississippi, . . . 2 E. 45th St., N. Y.

38 Park Row, N. Y.
208 Jersey St.
New Brighton, N. Y.



Valk, Dr. Francis,	South Carolina, 164 E. 61st St., N. Y.
Vanburg, H. A.,	Georgia, . . . 232 E. 82d St., N. Y.
Vandiver, Almuth C., . . .	Alabama, . . . 32 Nassau St., N. Y.
Van Wyck, Hon. Augustus, .	South Carolina, 149 Broadway, N. Y.
Van Wyck, William,	South Carolina, . . . 373 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Venning, W. Lucas,	South Carolina, 40-42 South Fifth Ave., Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Verdery, Marion J., Jr., . .	Georgia, O'Rourke Eng. Con. Co. 347 Fifth Ave., N. Y.
Vick, Walker W.,	North Carolina, . . 16 Addison Ave., Rutherford, N. J.
Violett, Atwood,	Louisiana, . . . 20 Broad St., N. Y.
Walker, Byrd,	Virginia, . . . 108 Broad St., N. Y.
Walker, Frank M.,	Tennessee, . . 1161 Broadway, N. Y.
Walker, Norman S., Jr., . .	Virginia, . . . 71 Broadway, N. Y.
Walsh, Ossie J.,	Tennessee, . 154 Madison Ave., N. Y.
Walters, Edgar B.,	Virginia, . . . 822 Broadway, N. Y.
Walton, David E.,	Missouri, Hotel St. Francis, 124 W. 47th St., N. Y.
Ward, Horatio J.,	Kentucky, . Manhattan Hotel, N. Y.
Warriner, Arthur,	Virginia, . . . 111 Fifth Ave., N. Y.
Washington, George A., . .	Tennessee, . . 27 William St., N. Y.
Washington, William de H.,	Virginia, . . . 267 Fifth Ave., N. Y.
Waters, Thomas Jackson, . .	Dist. of Col., . 60 Broadway, N. Y.
Watkins, James L.,	Tennessee, . 21 S. William St., N. Y.
Watson, Archibald R., . . .	Mississippi, . Hall of Records, N. Y.
Watson, James Henry, . . .	Mississippi, . . 111 Broadway, N. Y.
Watson, Dr. S. P.,	South Carolina, 157 W. 82d St., N. Y.
Watts, Harry Dorsey,	Maryland, . . 366 Fifth Ave., N. Y.
Waugh, Henry Proctor, . . .	Tennessee, . . 165 Broadway, N. Y.
Weathers, Niel A.,	Florida, . . . 261 W. 73d St., N. Y.
Wedekind, Gustav C., . . .	Maryland, . . 317 W. 114th St., N. Y.
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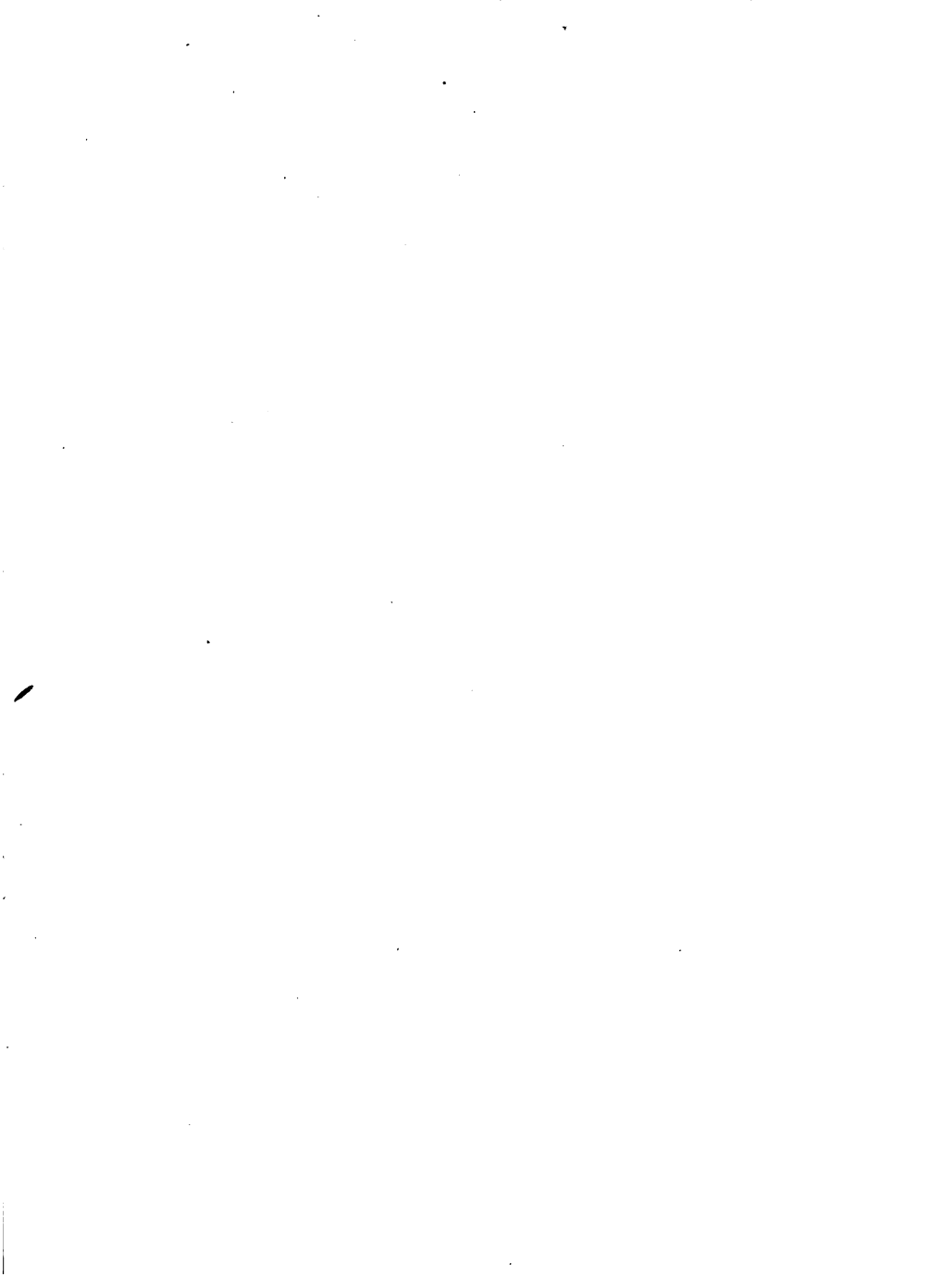
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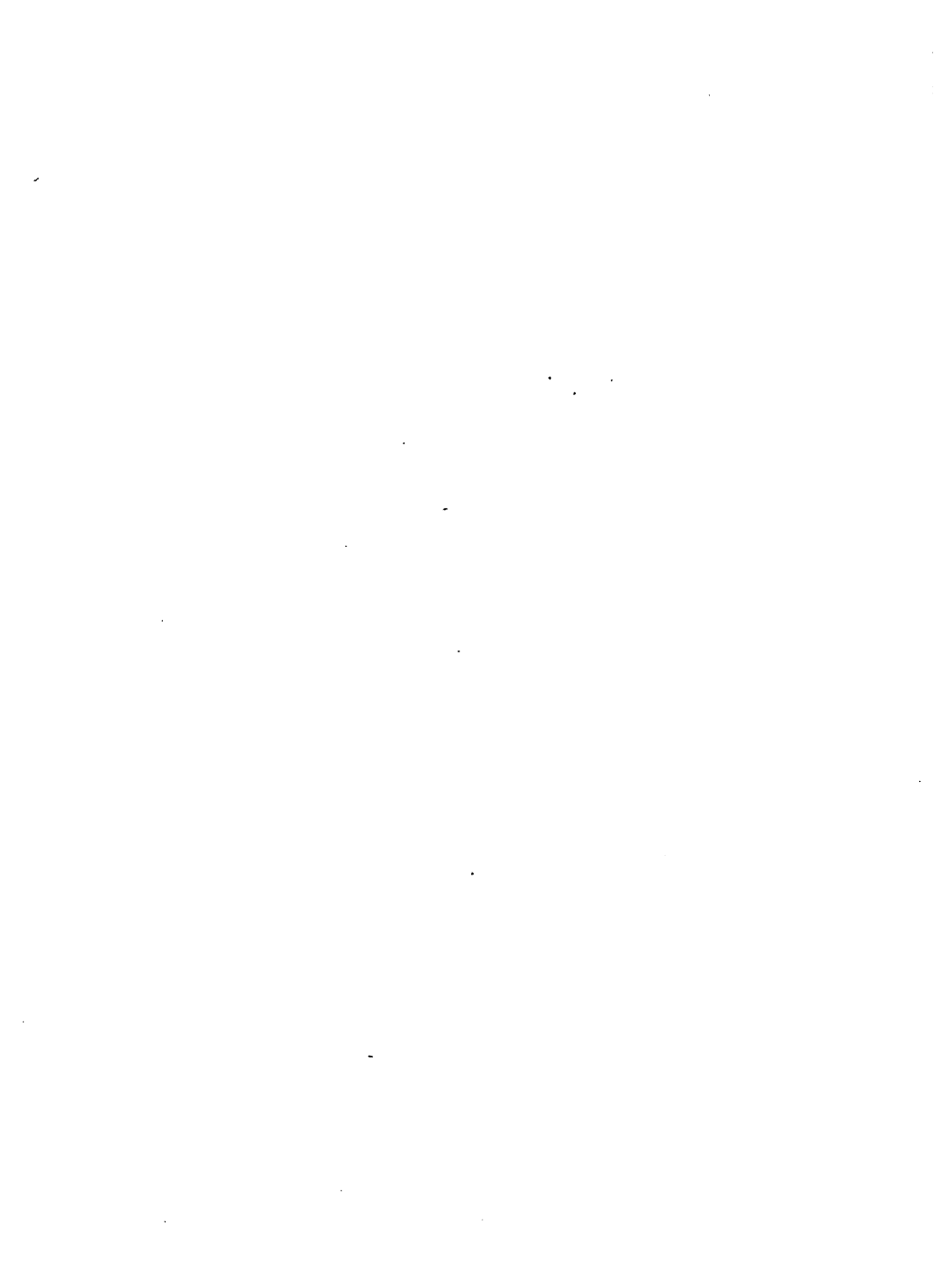
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